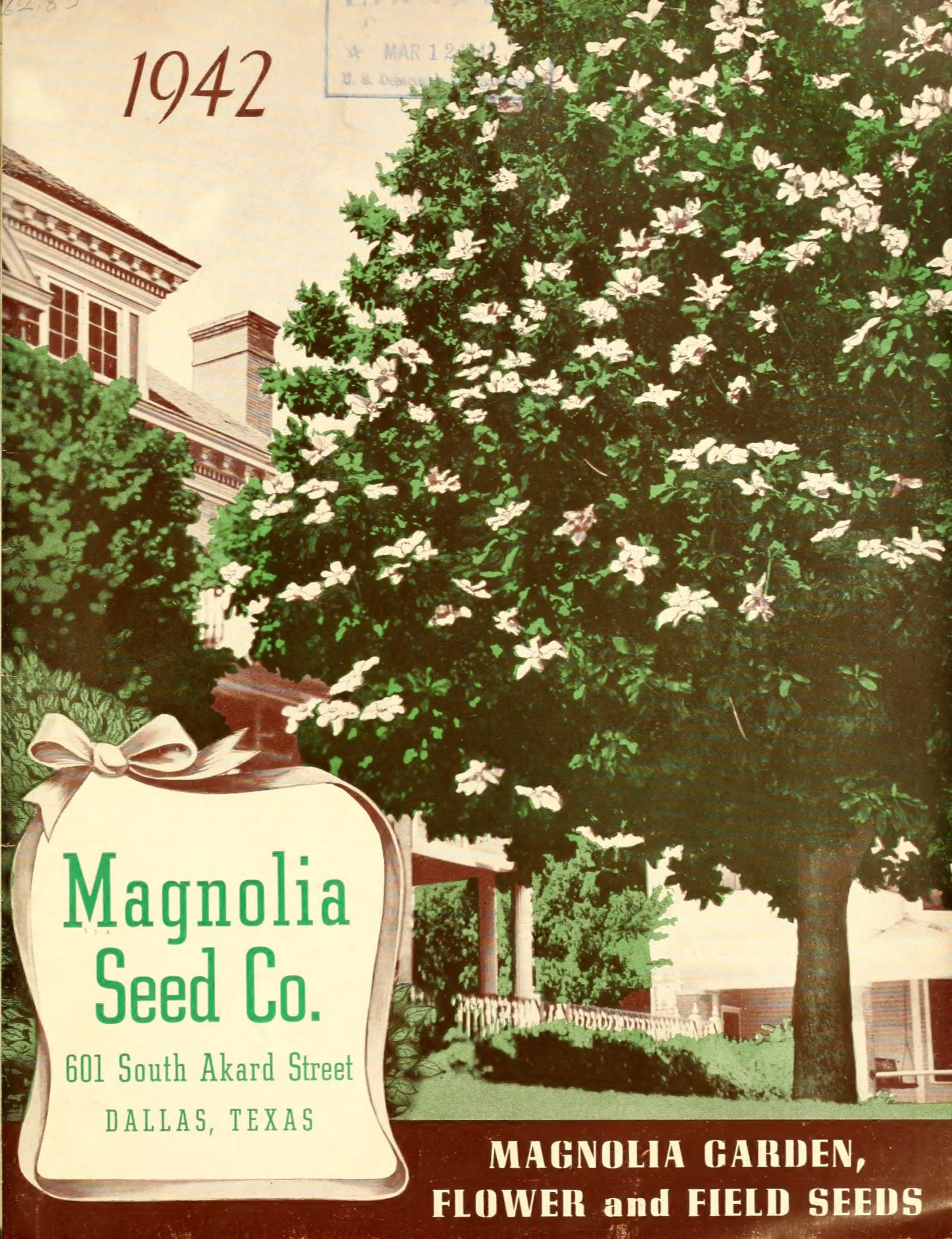


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1942

* MAR 12 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



A large, mature magnolia tree with clusters of white flowers is the central focus. It stands in a garden setting with a white picket fence and a two-story house with a chimney visible in the background. The tree's branches extend across most of the frame.

Magnolia Seed Co.

601 South Akard Street
DALLAS, TEXAS

**MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
FLOWER and FIELD SEEDS**

Plant a GARDEN for DEFENSE HEALTH and ECONOMY

*"A Garden Is a Magic Spot
You Plant a Little — Reap a Lot"*

A VICTORY LIST OF GARDEN SEEDS

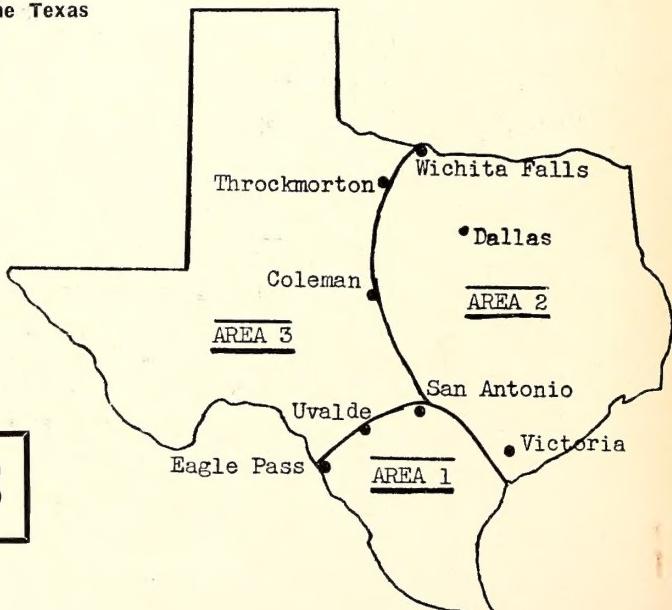
The Suggestions below are the result of cooperative work by the United States Department of Agriculture and Texas A. & M. College Extension Service.

• WHAT TO PLANT FOR A TWO-PERSON DEFENSE GARDEN •

Vegetable	Amt. For 2 Persons	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
TOMATOES	1/4 Oz.	Rutgers or Pritchard	Marglobe or Rutgers	Marglobe or June Pink
BEANS				
Snap Bush	1 lb.	Giant Stringless	Burpee's Stringless	Burpee's Stringless
Snap Pole	1/2 lb.	Kentucky Wonder	Kentucky Wonder	Kentucky Wonder
Lima Bush	1/2 lb.	Henderson's Bush	Jackson Wonder	Henderson's Bush
Lima Pole	1/2 lb.	Florida Speckled	Florida Speckled	None
ENGLISH PEAS	1/2 lb.	Laxton's Progress or First and Best	Laxton's Progress or Everbearing	Laxton's Progress or Little Marvel
BEETS	2 oz.	Detroit Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian	Detroit Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian	Detroit Dark Red or Crosby's Egyptian
CARROTS	1/2 oz.	Red Core Chantenay or Danvers Half Long	Red Core Chantenay or Danvers Half Long	Red Core Chantenay or Danvers Half Long
SQUASH	1/4 oz.	Yellow Crookneck or Table Queen	Yellow Crookneck or Early White Bush	Yellow Crookneck or Early White Bush
CUCUMBERS	1/2 oz.	A & C	Early Fortune	Early Fortune
TURNIPS	1 oz.	Purpletop, Wh. Globe, Shogoin or 7 Top	Purpletop, Wh. Globe, Shogoin or 7 Top	Purpletop, Wh. Globe, Shogoin, or 7 Top
MUSTARD	1 oz.	Tendergreen or Florida Broadleaf	Tendergreen or Florida Broadleaf	Tendergreen or Florida Broadleaf
SPINACH	1 oz.	Bloomsdale Savoy	Bloomsdale Savoy	Bloomsdale Savoy
COLLARDS	1/8 oz.	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
SWISS CHARD	1/2 oz.	Lucullus	Lucullus	Lucullus
CABBAGE	1/2 oz.	Copenhagen or Chas. Wakefield	E. Jer. Wakefield or Chas. Wakefield	E. Jer. Wakefield or Chas. Wakefield
LETTUCE	1/4 oz.	Imperial 847 or Bl. Seeded Simpson	Early Curled Simpson or New York No. 12	Early Curled Simpson or New York No. 12
RADISH	1/2 oz.	Scarlet Globe	Scarlet Globe	Scarlet Globe
OKRA	1/2 oz.	White Velvet	White Velvet	White Velvet
FIELD PEAS	1/2 lb.	Brown Crowder or Blackeye	Browneye Crowder or Cream	Browneye Crowder or Blackeye
CORN	1/2 lb.	Honey June	Honey June	Honey June
PEPPER	1/16 oz.	World Beater	World Beater	World Beater
KALE	1/8 oz.	Dwarf Blue Scotch	Dwarf Blue Scotch	Dwarf Blue Scotch
PARSLEY	1/16 oz.	Moss Curled	Moss Curled	Moss Curled

The above varieties of vegetable seed are recommended by the Texas Experiment Station and Texas Seedsmen's Association.

- Find the Area in Which You Live—
- Prepare Your Ground—Plant Your Seed—Grow Them Into Food!



PLANT MAGNOLIA TESTED HI-YIELDING SEEDS



MAGNOLIA SEEDS



• VEGETABLES •

Have Fresh Vegetables For the Table — Every Day — All the Year —

ASPARAGUS •

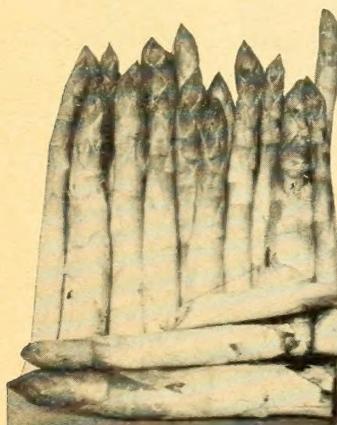
**Not Hard to Grow—and Delicious
Cooked and Served in Many Ways**

SEED CULTURE—Soak the seed at least 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring or fall in rows 3 feet apart. Cover seed about 1 inch. When plants are well established thin to about one inch apart. By the following spring, roots will be ready for setting in the permanent bed. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill. 1 pound will plant an acre. One ounce will produce 800 plants.

Washington Asparagus Seed — An improved strain of rust-resistant qualities. Produces long, straight stalks of fine flavor and a rich green color running darker at the tips. Very popular with commercial gardeners.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c
1/4 Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

ROOT CULTURE—The soil for asparagus must be well drained, and should be worked to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. After first year, use a liberal dress of peat moss and Vigoro. Dig trenches about 6 inches deep and place roots about 18 inches apart. Rows should be at least 4 feet apart. Early in the spring spade a liberal dressing of manure between the rows and apply a little nitrate of soda or ammonia sulphate. It requires 65 roots to 100 ft. of row, 9,750 to acre.

Asparagus Roots—Large, healthy planting size.—**Doz. 35c—50, \$1.00—100,
\$1.75—Postpaid.**



Asparagus

**INOCULATE ALL BEANS WITH
NITRAGIN**
Before Planting—For Greater Yields

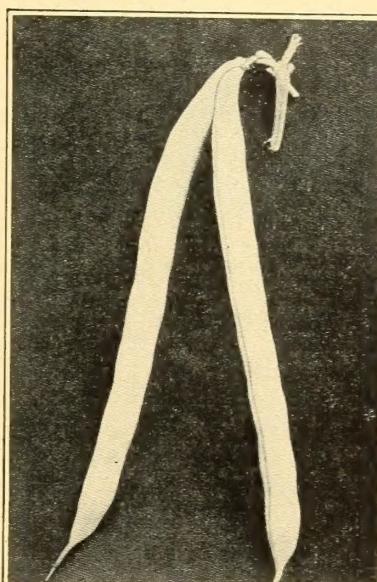
BEANS •

Better Flavored Right Out of the Garden—Sow Several Varieties Every Few Weeks

Green Pod Bush Beans

CULTURE—Beans are very sensitive to both cold and wet and should be planted when the ground has become dry and warm. Plant in drills two to three feet apart for best results.

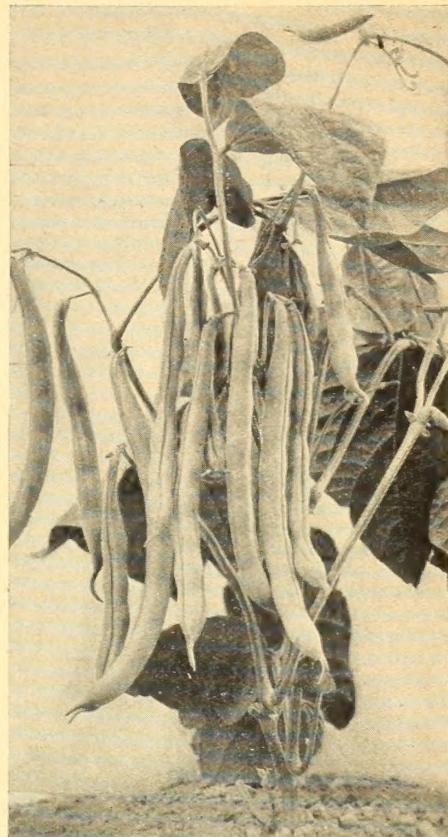
Cover seed 1 inch deep and thin plants three to six inches apart in row. Up to time of blossoming, cultivate shallow. Any mutilation of roots by cultivation after plants have come into bloom will cause blossoms to blast, and reduce crop. One pound plants 100 feet. 30 to 50 pounds to an acre. For succession plant every two weeks until mid-summer. Frequent picking results in long bearing.



Giant Stringless

Tendergreen (New, Stringless, Green Pod)—56 days, 6 inches. A medium dark, slightly curved, stringless podded bean, rather new and bred for canning purposes. Many growers are enthusiastic about this new bean. **Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Giant Stringless Green Pod—56 days. 6-inches. Round, fairly straight pods, very crisp and meaty. Fine, stringless variety. Extensively used for canning. Recommended to Market Gardeners for quality, salability and ease of picking.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**



Tendergreen (New Stringless Green Pod)

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—54 days. 5-inches. Slightly curved pods, fleshy and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Fine for snap beans and canning. Good market variety.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Tennessee Green Pod — 52 days. 8-inch pods, flat and a beautiful dark green. Popular with market gardeners. May be planted earlier than other beans; withstands cold and inclement weather and yields heavily.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Bountiful — 51 days. 8-inch straight, broad, flat pods. Practically rust and mildew proof. Absolutely stringless. Splendid snap bean, light green and very tender. Good market variety.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Improved Stringless Red Valentine—54 days. 5-inch curved round pods, fine flavor, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Desirable for hardiness. Will stand more adverse weather conditions than most bush beans. **Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Increase Your Crop and Improve Your Soil By Inoculating With Nitragin "D"

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Page 1

January Planting

VEGETABLE
Asparagus,
Beans,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Cauliflower,
Collards,
Egg Plant,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Onions,
Peas,
Pepper,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Tomato.

FIELD

Barley,
Grasses,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Wheat.

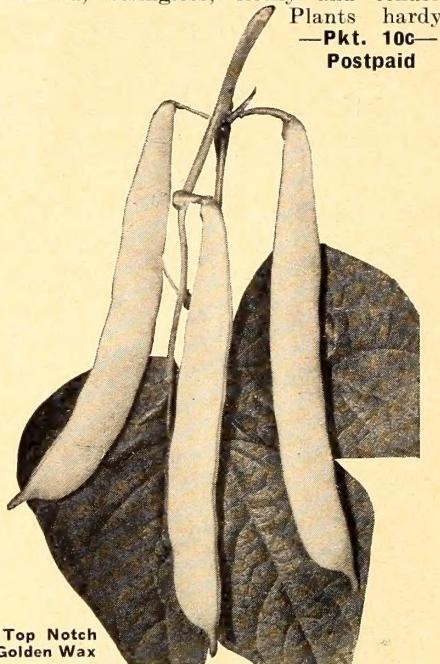
GREEN POLE or RUNNING BEANS

CULTURE — Pole beans are more sensitive to climatic conditions than the bush varieties, but are superior in quality and productiveness. When ground is warm, set poles 4 to 8 feet long slanting slightly to the north in rows 4 feet apart, extending north and south, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row. When poles are arranged this way vines can climb readily and pods are straighter and more easily seen. Around each stake plant 5 to 8 beans, 1 inch deep. When well started, thin to 4 plants. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 poles; 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Kentucky Wonder—65 days. Most popular and widely planted of all pole beans, early and very productive. Vines are very vigorous, bearing 8½-inch pods in large clusters. Pods green, curved, round, meaty, tender and stringless. Seed buff brown.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Ideal Market—60 days. Very fine flavored, black seeded bean. Extremely popular with market gardeners. Yields very well. Pods 5 inches, round, slightly curved, stringless, fleshy and tender.

Plants hardy.
—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid**



WAX OR YELLOW POD BUSH BEANS

CULTURE—Same as Green Pod Bush Beans.

Top Notch Golden Wax—50 days. Most popular of wax varieties. Pods about 5 inches, flat, straight, and golden yellow. Compact, vigorous plants, exceptionally prolific. Desirable for home and market.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Pencil-Pod Black Wax—57 days. Splendid variety. Stringless, round, slightly curved, pod 6½ inches long, black seed. Golden yellow and fleshy. Excellent quality.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

BUSH LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

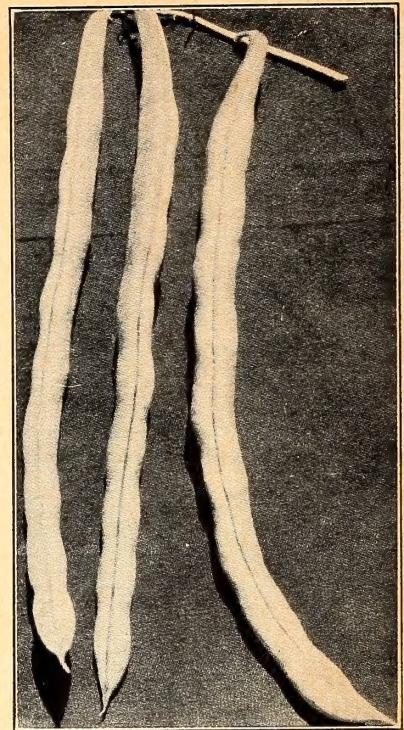
CULTURE—Plant when ground is dry and weather warm in rows 2 feet apart, dropping beans 6 inches apart in row, covering with 1 inch of soil. May also be planted in hills, 3 feet apart one way, 2 feet apart the other way using 4 to 6 beans to the hill. One pound will plant 100 hills, or 100 feet of row; 30 to 50 pounds will plant an acre.

Henderson Bush Lima—65 days. Most popular bush lima, two weeks earlier than any of the climbing varieties. Plants

are without runners and continue to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods 3½ inches, curved, dark green, 3 to 4 beans. Seed small, white and flat. Used extensively by canners as well as for home and market use.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Baby Potato Lima—This bean received much publicity last year, but thus far has not been proved to be adapted to our area. Our illustration shows three limas at the maturity stage of the Henderson Bush. These were all planted on the same date. Henderson Bush attained maturity first. The Baby Potato produced a small plant, thick, compact, with many short erect lateral branches. Pods are primarily crown set, with tendency to set on lateral branches and spikes. The pods are about two-thirds as large as Henderson and the beans, at eating stage, are smaller but of the thick potato type. The Baby Fordhook seems more prolific in our area than the Baby Potato, but neither has attained much distinction in this section. We are therefore, offering only the Baby Potato—and are offering it without recommendation, since we believe Henderson Bush to be more satisfactory for this area, at least at this time.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Speckled Bush Lima (Jackson Wonder)—65 days. The most productive and one of the earliest of the bush limas. Bears in great profusion broad, flat curved pods;



Kentucky Wonder

McCaslan Pole—65 days. A good climber, vines about four feet, extremely hardy. Pods 7½ inches long, flat, oval and curved. Stringless. Seeds long, white kidney-shaped. Good for home or market.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

White Creaseback—68 days. Very hardy and productive. Pods, 6 inches, slightly curved, round, slender, brittle and tender. Seed ivory white. A fine market crop. Especially suited to early fall planting. Stringless when young.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Striped Creaseback (Cornfield Beans)—70 days. Very hardy. Plant early enough to get one or two plowings before laying by your corn. Pods 9 inches, round, tender and creaseback. Seed plump, oval, tan with black stripes. Satisfactory for table use.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

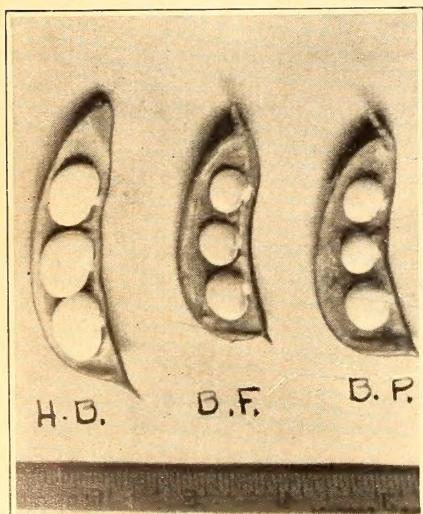
about 3½ inches long, each having from 2 to 4 medium size beans which cook quickly. Beans cinnamon, splashed with deep violet. This variety good for summer use and as a winter shell bean. Splendid for home gardens.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE—Same as other pole beans except seed planted two weeks later. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound will plant 100 hills; 15 to 20 pounds will plant an acre.

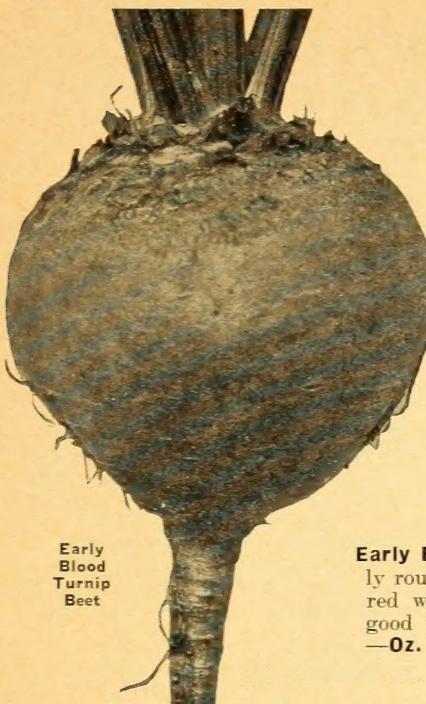
Carolina or Sieva (Small White Lima)—Very early small-seeded lima or butter-bean, especially adapted for South. Pods dark green, 3 inches, curved and flat, 2 to 4 beans. 75 days.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**

Florida Speckled Butter Bean—Very early variety that blooms and bears profusely all season. Pods 3½ inches, 2 to 4 beans, speckled white and purplish-brown. 70 days.—**Pkt. 10c—Postpaid.**



Henderson Bush—Baby Fordhook and Baby Potato Lima Beans

MAGNOLIA BEETS



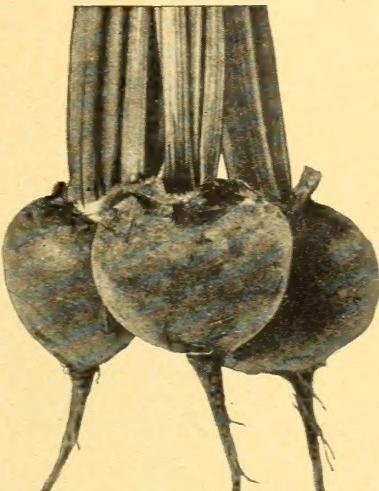
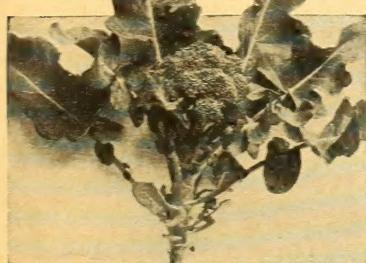
Early Blood Turnip Beet

BROCCOLI

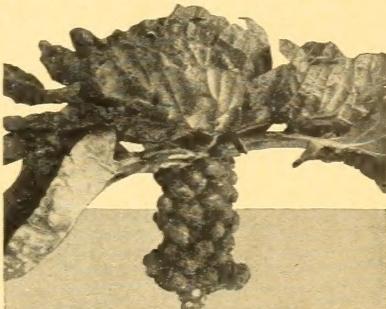
CULTURE—Plant and cultivate like cabbage. One ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

Calabrese Green Sprouting — This plant bears a succession of sprouting heads, which, if kept cut, will continue to form for six to eight weeks. Each sprout produces a small head of deep green buds. These heads can be prepared many ways but are especially delicious when buttered or in cream sauce.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c—1/4 Lb. \$1.60—1 Lb. \$4.90—Postpaid.**

Calabrese Broccoli



Early Texas Wonder Green Top



Brussels Sprouts

CAULIFLOWER

(DUE TO INABILITY TO IMPORT CAULIFLOWER SEED PRICES ARE VERY HIGH THIS YEAR.)

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop, sow in January to March in a hotbed. Transplant to cold frames when large enough to handle. Set out after danger of hard freezing is past. Soil should be like that used for cabbage.

For a fall crop, sow August or September and treat the plants as explained above. To bleach heads, tie leaves over them. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce sufficient to plant 100 feet; 4 ounces for an acre. 1 ounce will produce 5,000 plants.

CHEAP SEEDS ARE EXPENSIVE!!!

It costs you less to plant Magnolia quality seeds, because they are grown from pure seeds, kept from adulteration in the field, in cleaning, in our warehouses, and in the package delivered to you.

Inferior, bargain seeds are expensive in wasting your time, effort and land therefore your money.

MAGNOLIA SEEDS COST LESS TO THE ACRE—FOR BETTER CROPS!

February Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Corn, Egg Plant, Horseradish, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Parsnips, Peas, Pepper, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Rutabaga, Salsify, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Tomato, Turnips.

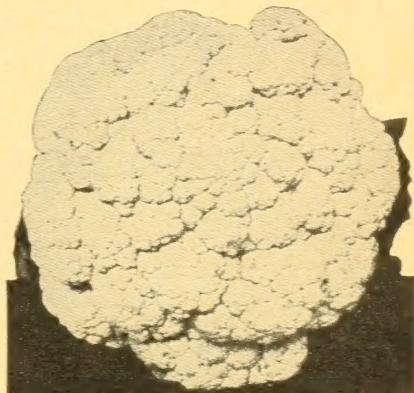
FIELD

Alfalfa, Barley, Broom Corn, Sweet Clover, Grass, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE—Like cabbage. However, when sprouts begin to form, remove the lower leaves to force all nourishment sent to lower stem into the sprouts.

Long Island Improved—Sprouts resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on



Early Snowball Cauliflower

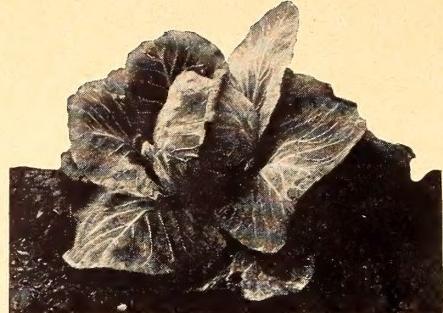
March Planting

VEGETABLES

Asparagus,
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupe,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Horseradish,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rhubarb,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnip,
Watermelons.

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Sweet Clover,
Field Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Peas,
Peanuts,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sudan,
Sunflower,
Vetch.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Early Jersey Wake-

field—60 days. Very early and very hardy. Plant spread 22 to 26 inches. Head small, usually about 8 inches long and 5½ inches in diameter. Long, heart shaped, firm, closely clasped; creamy white, crisp, tender and of good rich flavor; core relatively small and slender. Weight 2½ to 3 lbs. Fine home garden variety and good shipper.—**Pkt. 10c — Oz. 25c — ¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market

— 65 days. Plant spread 20 to 24 inches. Head round, 6 to 7 inches in diameter weighing from 3 to 4 pounds, when grown closely, or 5 to 6 pounds when given plenty of space. Especially

good for shipping on account of uniformity. Interior white with tinge of green.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c—¼ Lb. \$1.15—Postpaid**

Charleston Wakefield—60 days. A large Wakefield, popular for shipping, because of its larger size. Plant spread 28 inches. Head large, usually about 10 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. Heart shaped, commonly weighing about five pounds. Somewhat coarser than the Early Jersey.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

MAGNOLIA COLLARDS

CULTURE—Especially good for winter greens. Grown in home gardens for table use; also by truckers for market. Seed should be sown thickly, transplanting when 4 inches high, or sow in rows

where plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 16 to 18 inches apart in rows. ½ ounce to 100 feet, 5 ounces to acre.

Georgia or Southern — Very hardy. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, forming a cluster of tender leaves at the top of its rather long stem, and these leaves are used as greens.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Cabbage or White — A white heading variety as hardy as the ordinary collard but with better eating qualities. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

BUY YOUR SEEDS FOR QUALITY—NOT PRICE

Make your acres produce more by planting Magnolia tested high-yielding seeds.



Hugh Miller Collard Patch, Dallas County Texas. Mr. Miller doubled his yield by using Vigoro on this patch

MAGNOLIA CABBAGE

Plant Several Kinds This Year

CULTURE—Prepare soil thoroughly in order to grow hardy plants. Sow seed about 45 days in advance of time wanted to transplant in open. Early varieties may be sown outside in March and April. For Winter cabbage, sow seed in June, July or August. Keep crop well watered and cultivated, for when growth is checked, seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. Cabbage requires heavy soil

with good drainage and frequent but shallow cultivation. However, good crops can be obtained on lighter soil if well fertilized. Root plants deeply when setting them to resist drought. ¼ lb. of seed will produce approximately 20,000 plants, enough to plant an acre. The days shown indicate average number required to produce heads for market from time plants are set in field.

Early Varieties

All Head Early—63 days. Very hardy. Plant spread 30 inches. Large heads for an extra variety, commonly about 9 inches across top. Weight approximately 6 pounds. Round heads, firm, with small heart, white and of good texture. Good for kraut manufacture, for winter culture and for shipment.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Second Early and Late Varieties

Early Flat Dutch—71 days. Thrifty plant with spread of 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, flat but deep, about 9 inches across and 6 to 7 inches deep, weighing about 6 lbs. Very firm and tender; white with faint tinge of yellowish green.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

All Season (Kraut Cabbage)—76 days. Very sure heading. Plant spread 28 to 32 inches. Heads large, 8 to 9 inches across and about 7 inches deep, weighing 7 to 8 lbs. Interior very compact, white with faint tinge of yellowish green. Very resistant to hot weather.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Chinese Chihili—75 days. Its attractive form makes it highly desirable for salads and slaw. It is also cooked like any other cabbage. It is sometimes called "Celery Cabbage." The demand for this variety continues to grow on the Texas markets.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—¼ Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

Grown from Magnolia Seeds. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Copenhagen Market. Set 50 to 100 plants to 100 feet of drill. 10,000 to 20,000 to acre. Plants packed 100 to bundle and orders filled in multiples of 100 only, one variety to 100.

Plants ready for shipment January 15th. Remittance must accompany order, no plants shipped C. O. D.—100 Plants 50c—200 Plants 75c—1,000 Plants \$2.75

Postpaid



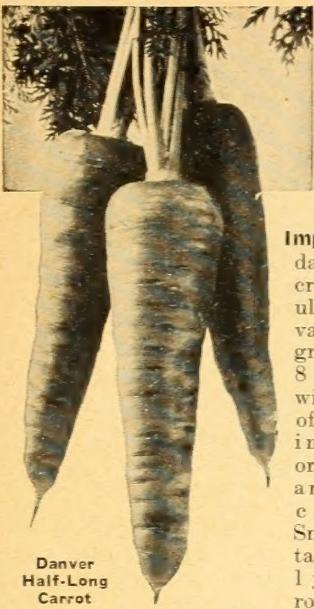
Chinese Chihili

MAGNOLIA CARROTS

Plant Every Few Weeks For Salads, Soups and Vegetable Dish

CULTURE—While sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory crops. It is advisable to sow as early in the spring as the ground is fit to work. Cover seed one-half to one inch deep and see that

the soil is pressed firmly above the seed. As soon as the plants appear, use the cultivator or wheel hoe and thin to 2 to 6 inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.



Danver
Half-Long
Carrot

blunt tip. Fine texture, sweet flesh.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.**

Danver Half-Long—75 days. Very productive and popular variety for home and market gardens. The tops are of medium size and the roots are from 6 to 8 inches long, uniform to the blunt point, flesh

deep orange and very tender.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.**

Chantenay Red Cored—70 days. A splendid bunch sort and very popular with market gardeners and truckers. Tops are medium sized with small neck. The mature roots are thick, 5 to 6 inches in length, uniformly half-long, stump-rooted but taper slightly, are smooth and of a deep orange-red.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.**

Oxheart Carrot—75 days. This is a very good variety, especially for home gardens. It is delightfully flavored and grows largely above the ground which makes harvesting much easier, especially in tight soils. Roots grow about 4 inches long and in mature form are used for stock feeding.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.**



Imperator Carrot

SWEET CORN—for Delicious Roasting Ears

CULTURE—When planted in rows, the rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart; plant the seed 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, covering 1 to 2 inches deep with fine soil firmly pressed down. If planted in hills, plant 4 to 6 grains to the hill; later thin so as to leave 2 to 3 stalks to the hill. One pound will plant about 100 hills; 10 lbs. to the acre. Be sure ground is warm before planting.

Field Varieties

Early Adams—Produces roasting ears in 60 days. Stalks about 6 feet, well bladed. Ears 7 to 8 inches long and filled with large white grains.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Tuckers' Favorite—Roasting ears 67 days after planting. A wonderful early table corn. Ears average 12 to 14 inches. Slightly sweet.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

White Pearl—Roasting ears in 70 days. A northern corn, very popular with local gardeners for roasting ears. Produces

large, uniform, pearl white grains.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

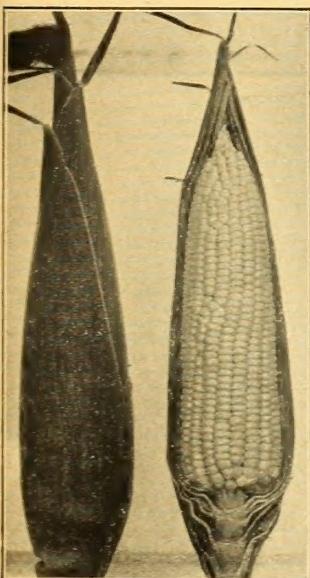
Iowa Silver Mine—Ready for use in 70 days after planting. Planted largely for early roasting ears. Ears from 9 to 12 inches long.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Sugar Varieties

Ioana Hybrid Sweet Corn—80 days. Hybrid of two inbred strains of Golden Bantam sweet corn developed by E. S. Haber, of Iowa State College. The only Golden Bantam type of sweet corn which, in tests conducted by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, has proved to be adapted to Texas conditions. Ioana Hybrid has all the excellent qualities of Golden Bantam but is much more resistant to ear worm damage.

Ioana Hybrid is earliest maturing roasting ear corn suitable for general planting in Texas. Maturity varies with latitude but it is usually ten days to two weeks earlier than other roasting ear corns. Plants are short, about 4-5 feet in height, and very uniform. Every stalk has one good ear and many stalks produce two ears. Because of the small stalks, thicker planting, 18"-24" between stalks, is feasible.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Magnolia Honey June—Roasting ears in 87 days. May be planted from February to August and yields one of the finest sweet corn roasting ears ever produced. Drought resistant. Ears hold up longer than other varieties after being pulled. Very resistant to ear worm damage, developing a heavy shuck protection. Stalks tall and vigorous and yield an im-



Honey June was "built for Texas." Large sweet ears, resistant to ear worm damage.

April Planting

VEGETABLES
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupes,
Carrot,
Cauliflower,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Horseradish Roots,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Pepper,
Potatoes,
Pumpkins,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato Plants,
Turnips,
Watermelons,

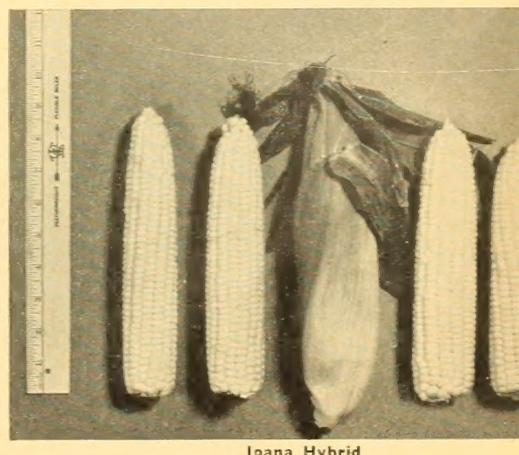
FIELD
Alfalfa,
Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buck Wheat,
Cane,
Clover,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darrow,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grasses,
Grohoma,
Hegari, Kafir,
Mangels,
Millet,
Milo Maize,
Peanuts,
Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sagrain,
Sorghum,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

mense amount of forage. Ears 8 to 9 inches in size, with 14 to 16 rows of grain. Grains long, slender and white. Corn averages about 1.4 ears per stalk.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Golden Bantam—Ma-

tures roasting ears in 78 to 80 days. A very early corn, golden-yellow grains, very tender and sweet. Ears 6 to 7 inches long; broad, meaty kernels.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Country Gentleman—Roasting ears in 75 to 80 days. Ears 7 to 8 inches, exceptionally slender cob, densely packed with long delightfully sweet kernels, growing in irregular pattern. Plants grow 6 to 7 feet high and often produce 3 ears.—**Pkt. 10c—Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



Ioana Hybrid

May Planting

VEGETABLES

Beans,
Beets,
Cabbage Plants,
Cantaloupe,
Carrots,
Collards,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Dill,
Egg Plant,
Endive,
Mustard,
Okra,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Pumpkin,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Salsify,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips,
Watermelon.

FIELD

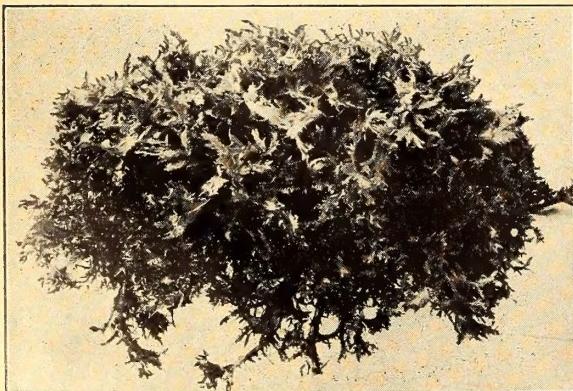
Beans,
Broom Corn,
Buckwheat,
Corn,
Cotton,
Darso,
Egyptian Wheat,
Feterita,
Grass,
Grohoma,
Hegari,
Kafir,
Mangels,
Milo,
Millet,
Peanuts,
Cow Peas,
Pop Corn,
Rape,
Sorghum,
Sudan,
Sunflower,
Vetch.

ENDIVE

For Garnishes and Salads

CULTURE—For late spring and summer use, sow seed in open ground during early spring. For fall use, sow September to November. Requires about 100 days to mature a crop. Plant an ounce to 100 feet; 2 pounds per acre.

Large Green Curled—Very hardy, vigorous-growing variety, with bright deep green leaves; highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and much used for salads. Very good winter crop. 60 days.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**



Endive

MAGNOLIA CUCUMBERS

CULTURE—To obtain largest yield of cucumbers, soil should be well enriched with Vigoro and location should be fully exposed to the sun. Plant seed not over 1 inch deep, in hills 3 to 5 feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd, thin to 3 plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until plants make runners. Pick fruit as soon as it is large enough before it begins to ripen, as vines will cease setting fruit as soon as any seeds begin to mature. In gathering for pickles, cut the stem instead of pulling the fruit off and be careful not to mar the fruit in any way; if the skin is broken, pickles will not keep so well. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 100 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.

White Spine

Straight Eight—58 days. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 2 pounds. Long, slender fruit, smooth, with a slight taper at each end. Very dark green. (1935 All-American Gold Medal Award). A good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Early Fortune—58 days. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Very early, productive and disease resistant. Rich dark green, holding color well. The best shipping variety.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Davis Perfect—58 days. 12x3 inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Long, smooth cucumber, tapering at both ends. Deep green color, few seeds. Very popular for home markets and gardens.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20—1/4 Lb. 55c—Postpaid.**

Improved White Spine—60 days. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Main crop, good producer. Color good in the young fruits. A good type for home gardens.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 55c—Postpaid.**

A & C—68 days. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Nearly cylindrical, very dark green, tapering at both ends. A leading variety for shipping and market gardens in South Texas. Holds its color well.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Improved Long Green—62 days. 13x3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit medium dark green and slightly warted.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**



Chicago Pickling

MAGNOLIA DILL

Seeds and Leaves Used for Pickling and Seasoning

CULTURE—Thrives best in sandy soil and better flavored when grown on poor soil. Soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated as young plants are easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, lightly pressing the soil over the seed. Cut when in bloom, wilt in sun and thoroughly dry in shade.

Dill—An annual of aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. Seeds and leaves used for seasoning and making dill pickles. 3 months from seed time to harvest.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow in February, March and April in a hotbed and transfer to a cold-frame to make them stocky and strong. Seed should be covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and kept moist to insure quick germination. An ounce will produce 10,000 plants. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to 100 feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to acre.

Golden Self-Blanching—The finest early and most profitable celery in cultivation. It has a natural golden yellow plant, and branches quickly. Stalks thick solid and sweet.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 40c—1/4 Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.**

See Special List For Quantity Prices



Straight Eight

Black Spine

Chicago Pickle—58 days. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vines productive and vigorous; bright green, smooth fruits. Flesh crisp and tender. A very popular pickling variety.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Early Cluster—52 days. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Very early, prolific and uniform. The second most popular of the small pickling sorts.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

Improved Long Green—62 days. $13 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The best cucumber for either slicing or pickling. Vines vigorous and productive. Very hardy and disease resistant. Fruit medium dark green and slightly warted.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 80c—Postpaid.**

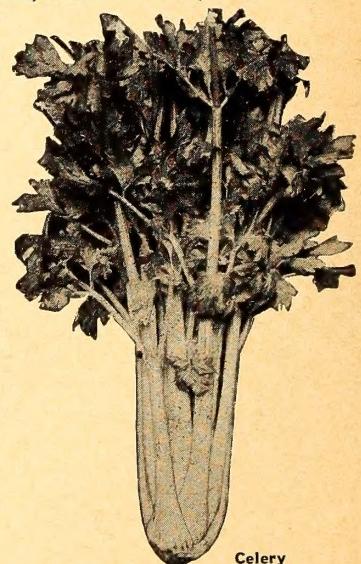
Gherkin—50 days. 2×1 inches. 2 oz. Vigorous vines, very prolific. Small oval, prickly fruits should always be pickled when young and tender.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 55c—Postpaid.**

HORSERADISH

Fine Seasoning Vegetable

CULTURE—Horseradish is grown from root cuttings. Set cuttings in trenches 6 to 12 inches apart 2 inches below the surface of the ground. Cultivate until tops cover the ground, when their shade will keep down the weeds.

Horseradish can be grown successfully almost anywhere in the South, but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations.—**45c Per Doz. — 25 Roots, 75c — 50 Roots, \$1.25 — 100 Roots, \$2.25 — Postpaid.**



Celery

MAGNOLIA LETTUCE —For Table —For Market



New York Lettuce

Loose-Leaved Varieties

Simpson's Early Curled—Very extensively used for an early loose-leaved clustering variety. Especially adapted for sowing thickly and cutting when plants are young. Broad frilled leaves, light green. 60 days.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Simpson's Blackseed—Best variety for sowing outdoors where an exceedingly tender leaf is desired. This curly and thin-leaved bunching variety is uniformly attractive and remains of excellent quality a very long time. 60 days. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Early Prizehead—A crisp, tender and strictly loose-leaved, non-heading variety. Plant is medium large, leaves broad, crumpled and frilled, outside leaves tinged red, under leaves wholly green. Very popular for the home garden, but will not stand shipping or handling on the market. 60 days.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Chicken Lettuce—Grown extensively for poultry and rabbit feeding. Non-heading, produces abundance of leaves. After cutting stumps make new growth, with proper moisture, and you will be able to harvest leaves for a long period. 45 days. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

GARLIC

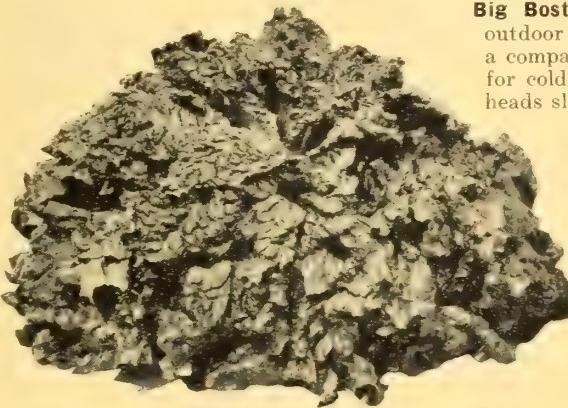
Very valuable for seasoning. Grows from small bulbs known as "Cloves" which are planted in rows 12 to 20 inches apart and 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Produces bulbs second year. Plant from August to March. One pound plants 200 feet of row. Grows easily.—**1/2 Lb. 25c—1 Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

KALE

Increases Egg Production When Fed to Hens

CULTURE—Plant during fall, winter or spring in rows 2 to 5 feet apart. Thin or transplant to 18 inches apart in the row. 1 ounce will plant 100 feet; 3 to 4 pounds will sow an acre.

Dwarf Scotch Green Curled—Finely curled, spreading, low growing variety; very hardy. Largely planted for the home garden. Leaves are long, finely curled and of bright green color.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c—1/4 Lb. 75c—Postpaid.**



Early Curled Simpson

MAGNOLIA EGG-PLANT SEEDS

CULTURE—Sow in hotbed in early spring and transplant to cold-frame when plants have two rough leaves on them. Set in open when all danger of frost or cold nights is past. It is best to shade the young plant from the hot sun. Hoe frequently, keeping the soil loose and fine. Mature in about 120 days. An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 5 to 6 oz. for an acre.

Black Beauty—The earliest large Eggplant. Fruits are a rich dark purple. Disease-resistant and a very desirable sort for the market. Very popular with truckers in south and southwest Texas.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—1/4 Lb. \$1.35—Postpaid.**

EGG-PLANT PLANTS

Grown from Square Brand Seeds. Black Beauty variety only. Plants packed 25 to bundle, ready for shipment about the middle of April. Set 50 to 75 plants to 100 ft. of row.—**25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 65c—100 Plants \$1.00—Postpaid.**



SEEDS GROWN BY SPECIALTY GROWERS

Magnolia seeds are purchased from specialty growers who produce just a few varieties. These growers continuously study their particular strains and adaptability to areas in which they are sold, and they consistently maintain the quality of their seeds.

This sort of study and care results in uniformity of fruitage, under proper planting and growing conditions, which is very important to farmers who depend upon the sale of their produce for a livelihood. On the market, **quality** in vegetables commands a better price, just as in any other commodity.

June Planting

VEGETABLE

Cabbage, Calantoupe, Endive, Okra, Parsnips, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkin, Salsify, Squash.

FIELD

Beans, Broom Corn, Corn, Darsos, Egyptian Wheat, Feterita, Grass, Grohoma, Hegari, Kafir, Millet, Milo, Peanuts, Peas, Sorghum, Sunflower.

July Planting

VEGETABLES

Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Cantaloupe,
Corn,
Mustard,
Potatoes,
Rutabaga,
Squash,
Turnips.

FIELD

Soy Beans,
Clover,
Corn,
Darsos,
Grass,
Hegari,
Millet,
Stock Peas,
Rye,
Sorghum,
Sunflower.

MAGNOLIA MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used as a salad, or boiled like spinach and turnip greens. Leaves are tenderer than turnip and stems are not so long and coarse. Sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit in rows about 6 to 12 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seed may also be sown in autumn, and the plant used early in the spring as a salad and for greens. I ounce will sow 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Southern Giant Curled

Leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, much crimped and frilled at edges; plant upright or slightly spreading in growth.

Highly esteemed for the market as well as the home garden because of its rapid growth, hardiness and quality.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Florida Broad Leaf—Leaves are round and unfrilled, rough, and a medium light green with broad, pale green midrib. A little slower growing than the frilled varieties but longer standing.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Tendergreens—See Page 13.

Smooth-Leaf—An excellent variety with very large light green plain, comparatively smooth leaves. Plant is of quick growth, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading at maturity.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



Smooth Leaf Mustard

Broad Leaf Mustard

PARSNIPS

CULTURE—Excellent for table use, prepared like turnips or carrots. Surplus may be fed to stock, especially milk cows. Succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Sow in early spring and September and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, pressing soil down firmly. When well established, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in rows, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

Hollow Crown—Roots grow 18 to 20 inches but first 8 inches is best flavored. Smooth white flesh, uniform in shape, very tender. Try them this year, we believe you will like them.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**



Kohl Rabi

KOHL RABI

Tasteful Blend of Cabbage and Turnips

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring or fall and when well established thin to 6 inches apart in the row. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce will sow 100 feet; 4 pounds to the acre.

Earliest White Vienna—60 days. Small tops. Bulbs medium size, light green on outside, flesh white very mild and flavor most delicious, a combination of cabbage and turnips.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.35—Postpaid.**

PARSLEY

The Ideal Garnish for Meats, Fowls and Other Vegetables. Also Use It for Flavoring.

CULTURE—Parsley succeeds best on rich, mellow soil. Seed is slow in germinating and should be sown as early as possible in spring in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch with fine soil firmly pressed down. When plants are well up, thin to 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Use 1 ounce to 100 feet; 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

Moss Curled—A vigorous compact growing variety, excellent for garnishing and flavoring, a handsome decorative plant. Leaves deep green and tightly curled.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**



OKRA

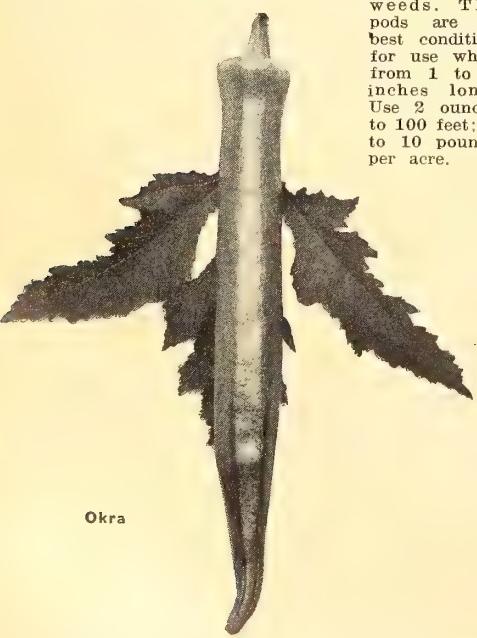
Delicious Fried, Stewed with Tomatoes—in the Famous Okra Gumbo—Buttered—Numbers of Ways—Plant Early and Late

White Velvet Spineless—55 days. Practically free from spines. Produces pods of from 6 to 7 inches which remain tender much longer than ordinary strains. This is a new variety of which there is only a limited amount available for this year. We feel sure you will like it.—**Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Dwarf Green Long Pod—50 days. A sturdy dwarf-growing variety, quite early and productive. Pods are long and corrugated attractive dark green in color. Very good for the home garden, and is of the type most used for canning.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

Perkins Mammoth—60 days. Tall stalks, long green pods. A desirable early canning variety.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

White Velvet—60 days. The standard variety planted for home use and local shipment. Pods are almost altogether free from ridges. Plants are about 3½ feet high and very productive.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**



Okra

See Special List For Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA ONION SEED

CULTURE—Sow in rich soil, thoroughly rulverized, and level in rows 12 to 24 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep. When the plants are well up, cultivate and keep free from weeds. When large enough, thin to three inches apart. If sets are wanted, sow seed thickly and don't thin out, using from 25 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when sown in beds and 4 to 6 pounds when sown in rows. An ounce will sow 100 feet. Plant both fall and spring.

Bermuda Onions

Teneriffe grown Bermuda Onions are more productive and harder than American grown seed. We offer seeds grown by the most reliable growers in the Canary Island.

Yellow Bermuda — 115 days. Sometimes called White Bermuda. Skin light straw color, flesh white. Bulbs are somewhat flattened, of medium size, and very sweet. Will keep better and longer than the Crystal White Wax.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda—115 days. Most attractive of all onions; a clear waxy white variety with a delightful mild flavor; somewhat flat, sometimes growing to the size of saucers. The most popular variety.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.50—Postpaid.

White Varieties

White Sweet Spanish—135 days. We consider this the best of the round white onions. Mild flavor and uniform producer. High yields are consistent from this variety.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

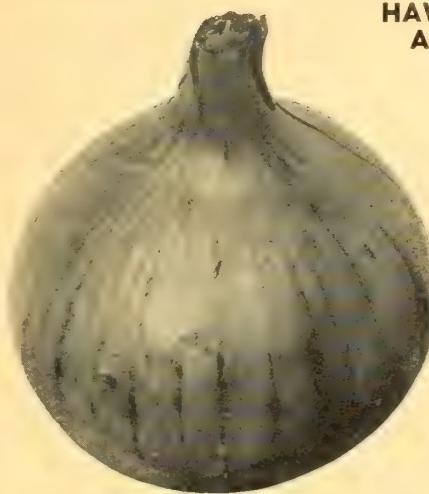
Silver Skin—(White Portugal)—130 days. A medium sized onion of mild flavor, with a beautiful clear white skin. A favorite for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles. Bulbs nearly round when of bunching size, and somewhat flattened when mature.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

Yellow Varieties

Giant Yellow Prizetaker—145 days. Successfully grown in all parts of Texas and



HAVE FRESH ONIONS ALL SPRING AND SUMMER



Prizetaker

color and mild flavor, a little larger than the Prizetaker. A good yielder and splendid keeper; a fine variety for home or market use.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 85c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.65—Postpaid.

Red Varieties

Red Creole—An onion produced in the south for the south. Very productive and keeps exceptionally well. Large, solid semi-globe onions of reddish color and fine grained flesh. Flavor is rather strong. Unexcelled for home garden. Will keep for months without showing signs of rot.—Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid.

Magnolia Standards of Quality

Before any equipment, tool or new line is incorporated into our stock, and offered to our customers, a great many very careful checks are made. We want to know how it proved up in use, how the price compares with competitive lines, and whether the factories that manufacture the article can and will stand behind the quality.

This has worked out, through the years, to a most desirable confidence on the part of Magnolia customers. Pleasant satisfactory adjustments are always made on any defective merchandise that should inadvertently and unavoidably reach our customers.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

For an early crop of onions, you should set out Bermuda Onion plants. Plants can be set out at the same time as Cabbage plants, in rows 36 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the rows. 300 plants to 100 feet, 35,000 to acre. The following varieties furnished from January 10th to April 1st.

Yellow Bermuda or Crystal White Wax Bermuda.
35c Per 100—\$1.50 Per 500—\$2.25 Per 1,000—
Postpaid.

ONION SETS

Red—Very hardy and good keepers.

Yellow—These sets produce large silvery-white onions, of the finest quality.

White—These sets produce large silvery-white onions, of the finest quality.



Bermuda Onion Plants

Prices: Lb. 30c—5 Lbs. \$1.25—Postpaid

See Special List For Quantity Prices

August Planting

VEGETABLE

Beans,
Broccoli,
Brussels Sprouts,
Cabbage,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Corn,
Cucumbers,
Mustard,
Onions,
Peas,
Potatoes,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Tomatoes,
Turnips.

FIELD

Barley,
Buckwheat,
Clover,
Darso,
Hegari,
Mangels,
Millet,
Field Peas,
Rape,
Vetch.



Onion Sets

**September
Planting**

VEGETABLES
Beans,
Beets,
Broccoli,
Carrots,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Collards,
Cucumbers,
Endive,
Kale,
Kohlrabi,
Lettuce,
Mustard,
Onions,
Parsley,
Parsnips,
Peas,
Radish,
Rutabaga,
Spinach,
Squash,
Swiss Chard,
Tomato,
Turnips

FIELD

Alfalfa,
Barley,
Clover,
Grass,
Mangels,
Oats,
Peas,
Rape,
Rye,
Vetch,
Wheat.

ENGLISH PEAS

**Plant Several Varieties at Intervals—For All-Season Supply
and for Canning**

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop, a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they will cause a large growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. The seed should be planted in rows at a depth of 2 inches. Rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and

28 to 42 inches for the taller sorts. The wrinkled varieties are more sensitive to wet weather than the smooth-seeded but are of superior quality. The crop should be gathered as fast as it is fit for use. If even a few pods begin to ripen, not only will new pods cease to form, but those partly advanced will stop growing. Two pounds will plant 100 feet; 70 to 150 pounds per acre.

Extra Early Varieties

Alaska—58 days. A smooth pea of uniform evenness in vine, early maturing pods which are filled with medium sized bright green peas good flavor. Plants about 28 inches high, pods averaging 2½ inches. Valuable variety for marketing and canning.

Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.

First and Best—56 days. The earliest pea that is grown. A smooth sort, with wonderful ability to mature quickly; unsur-

passed in extra early qualities, in flavor, and in size of pod. Free from runners, and the entire crop can be taken off at two pickings. Plant about 2 feet high, pods 2½ inches long. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**



Little Marvel

kled variety. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

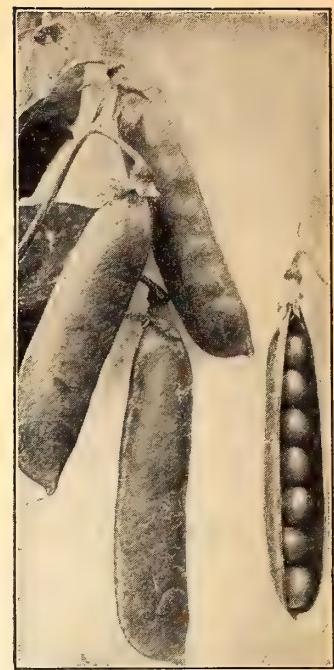
Laxton's Progress—64 days. An improved Laxtonian variety. Vigorous and productive vines. Large pointed pods about 4½ inches, about 8 peas of deep green color and good flavor. Wrinkled pea. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

Premium Gem—63 days. A very desirable early green wrinkled dwarf variety. Vines are very productive, 15 to 18 inches high; pods of medium size, about 2¾ inches long, and crowded with 6 to 8 large peas of fine quality. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

American Wonder—60 days. An old favorite with home gardeners. Dwarf vines about 12 inches high, bear heavily; excellent quality peas. Blunt pods 2½ inches. Wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

Later Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—80 days. Of the later varieties, this is the most desirable for your main crop of English Peas. Stout vines about 26 inches tall and if peas are picked as they mature, plant branches and bears longer than any other variety. Pod 3 inches and crowded with large peas. Plant some of these every few weeks and have a steady crop. Wrinkled variety. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**



Later Varieties
(Cont.)

Improved Tall Telephone (Alderman)—72 days. The leading late variety with market gardeners. Vines are tall and vigorous, growing about 4 feet high, and producing an abundance of pointed pods of large size, 4 to 5 inches long. Wrinkled. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

Dwarf Telephone—75 days. A healthy, stocky grower, and very productive; does not require staking. The green pods frequently measure 5 inches in length, containing 9 to 10 very large peas. Wrinkled. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

White Marrowfat—81 days. The vines of this tall variety are about 4 feet high, and of strong growth; pods about 3 inches long, cylindrical, surface somewhat roughened, light colored, and well filled. Most desirable for summer use. Smooth variety. **Pkt. 10c—½ Lb. 20c—Postpaid.**

SEEDS OF QUALITY

The breeding and growing of peas for seed is a business in which our grower has specialized for 65 years. That experience is worth something; it is back of every bag of seed we send out—and it is your assurance of quality.

For Greater Yields Inoculate Peas With



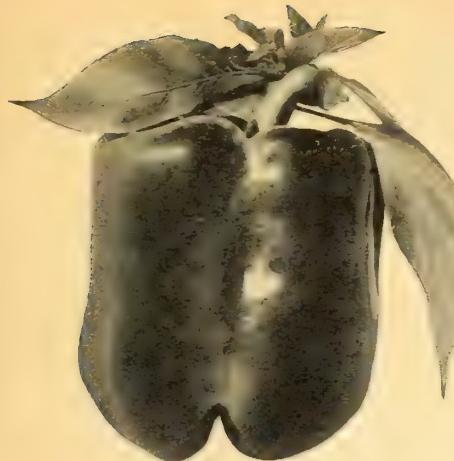
Treble Growth of Peas

Letter to County Agent Haswell, Groveton, Texas, reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that I am getting very noticeable results from use of the "Nitragin" inoculation. Both my inoculated and non-inoculated peas were planted the same day on the same field but the inoculated peas are fully three times better in growth.

Yours very truly,
MILTON GIBSON, Apple Springs, Texas.



California Wonder Pepper

MAGNOLIA SWEET PEPPERS

Produce Uniform Fruits • Just Right for Stuffing

CULTURE—Sow seed early in hotbed, and when three inches high transplant in rows about 18 to 30 inches apart and 15 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 to 1½ pounds will sow an acre.

California Wonder

Fruits dark green, smooth surface, square in cross-section and very large, usually about 4 inches across, and 4 to 5 inches deep. Flesh about ¼ inch thick, the thickest of

wide, 3 inches long, square shape. Deep green when immature; scarlet red when ripe. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.**

World Beater—One of the largest and best varieties of sweet pepper. When ripe it is bright scarlet, and the flesh is very thick, mild, and of a fine flavor. Fruits about 3½ inches across and 5 inches long. Desirable for home or market use. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.**

Ruby King—A very satisfactory home garden variety. Plants 2½ feet high, vigorous, and compact. Fruits 4½ inches long, 2½ inches broad, of deep grass green color when young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh thick and mild. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.**

Pimiento—A fine sweet pepper, excellent for salads or canning. Conelike in shape, about 3½ inches long by 2½ inches wide. Very thick fleshed and so mild many enjoy eating them from the hand. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 35c—1/4 Lb. 95c—Postpaid.**

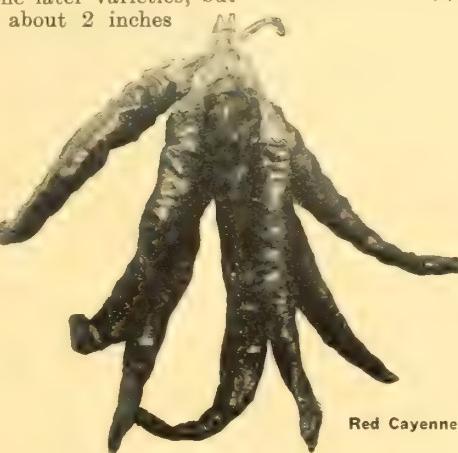
any pepper. Very desirable for the home garden and exceptionally profitable for commercial growers because of heavy yield. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.**

Chinese Giant—Fruits are rich dark green, turning to a brilliant scarlet red when ripe. They are five to six inches broad and 4½ to 5 inches deep. Flesh is particularly thick for a pepper of such large size; strictly mild and sweet. Late maturity. Desirable for use in salads and one of the best varieties for stuffing. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.55—Postpaid.**

Bell or Bull Nose—Not as tall-growing as the later varieties, but vigorous, sturdy, and productive. Fruits about 2 inches

HOT PEPPERS

Long Red Cayenne—(See illustration)—A medium early variety, having slender twisted and pointed pod, about 4 inches long. Color deep green when fruit is young, and bright red when ripe. Flesh extremely strong and hot. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.40—Postpaid.**



Red Cayenne

Anaheim Chili—“Hot” in appearance. Fruit measures six to eight inches in length and about an inch in diameter. “Sweet” as to taste, having just enough pungency to season well. Valued when green as chili and when ripe for salads. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

Small Red Chili—A late variety. Pods bright red, about 2 inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to point. Exceedingly hot when ripe. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c—1/4 Lb. \$1.40—Postpaid.**

SEED IRISH POTATOES

It Pays to Plant Certified Seed—Also Treat With Semesan Bel

CULTURE—Plant about four inches deep in rows 3 feet apart, and drop the potatoes 15 inches apart in the row, about ½ peck to 100 feet of drill. Soil should be well manured or well fertilized. A ridge should be thrown over the potatoes after planting and then leveled down just before the potatoes come through, and cultivate well until in bloom, and then ridge up again and leave alone until harvested.

The practice of holding potato seed pieces for about ten days after they are cut before planting, thus allowing the surface to heal or “cork” over, is recommended by potato specialists in the U.S.D. of A.

Certified Red Triumph—To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and

white flesh, or who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend our Certified Red Triumph. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, and peels without waste. A fine yielder and always in good demand. Especially satisfactory in sandy soil.

Certified Irish Cobbler—A very good shipper somewhat larger than the Triumph and white in color. Especially desirable for black soils. **Ask for Prices.**

SWEET POTATOES

CULTURE—Cover about five inches deep and water moderately. When plants are formed set one foot apart on ridges four feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat. 3 pounds or 50 slips to 100 feet.

Porto Rican Yams—The best keeper. Flesh is fine grained, juicy; color, golden red. Ask for prices.

Slips—Beginning about April 20th we will have Porto Rican Yam slips grown from Certified seed.

PRICES: 100 Plants 40c—500 Plants \$1.50—1000 Plants \$2.25 **Ask for Prices in Larger Quantities.**

October Planting

VEGETABLES

Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Celery, Collards, Endive, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Mustard, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Rutabaga, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnips.

FIELD

Alfalfa, Barley, Clover, Grasses, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Vetch, Wheat.

PEPPER PLANTS

Ready for shipment about the middle of May.

Prices: Postpaid—25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 65c—100 Plants \$1.00.

Write For Prices in Larger Quantities.

Market Gardeners and Truckers should be sure to call for quantity prices before buying their requirements of Pepper Plants.

PIE PLANT

OR

RHUBARB

Delicious for Pies—Delightful and Healthful Served as Stewed Fruit

CULTURE—Roots should be planted by hand on level land, the crowns being placed ½ inch deep in heavy soils and 1 inch deep in sandy loam. Set out about 2½ feet apart in beds. Moisture must be kept to surface until plants are established.

The earliest plant you can use in the spring for pie-making and stewing. Recommended for Gulf Coast sections, but it does well in the central south and central north in moist, rich, heavily fertilized, partly shaded locations. Set out the roots in early spring.

25c Each—\$2.50 Per Dozen Postpaid

November Planting
VEGETABLES
 Brussels Sprouts,
 Cabbage,
 Collards,
 Endive,
 Kale,
 Kohl Rabi,
 Lettuce,
 Mustard,
 Onion Sets,
 Parsley,
 Radish,
 Rutabaga,
 Spinach,
 Turnips.

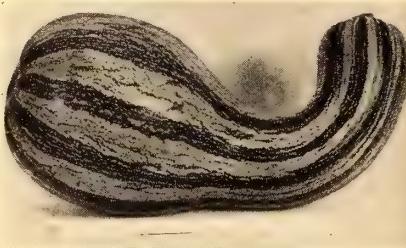
FIELD
 Alfalfa,
 Barley,
 Clover,
 Pasture Grasses,
 Oats,
 Peas,
 Rape,
 Rye,
 Vetch,
 Wheat.



CUSHAWS

Abundant Producers

Green Striped Cushaw—115 days. 24x 8 inches. 14½ lbs. A splendid stock food. Fruits crooknecked, with the seeds in the blossom end or bowl. Rind is white, mottled with irregular green stripes. This is the most popular of the cushaw types. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



MAGNOLIA SPINACH

CULTURE—The seed should be planted in very rich ground in rows 14 to 18 inches apart. Plants should be thinned out 3 to 6 inches apart in the row. Seed may also be sown broadcast. The main crop is sown in September or October for winter use, and in February and March for spring use. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing—A Dark Green, savory leaved spinach which will stand from four to six days longer than the Reselected Bloomsdale before going to seed. Many market gardeners are



Bloomsdale Reselected Spinach

preferring this type. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Reselected Bloomsdale, Dark Green—A very early variety, and one of the best to plant in autumn for early spring use. Plants upright, with thick, glossy, dark green, medium-size leaves, pointed, quite broad and crumpled. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Viroflay—Desirable for either spring or fall sowing. Leaves are very large, broad, thick, and arrow-shaped, somewhat crumpled; dark green in color. Desirable for canning. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Nobel Giant—A thick leaved spinach, very dark green, smooth round leaves. Growing in favor with market gardeners. Rather long standing and a good yielder. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Keeping Seeds in Good Condition

Every possible care is taken of the seeds you purchase from us, from the time they are received from our growers, until you purchase them. Of course, we buy our seeds from specialty growers, who keep their strains pure. Then germination of our seeds is kept in sound condition through tempera-

ture control, and when necessary, cold storage.

Sturdy vines, very prolific. Flesh deep orange, thick and sweet. Rind shows distinct stripes. Fruits are flat on the ends. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Field—120 days. 10x12 inches. 15 lbs. A hardy, late variety. Another variety for canning and stock food. Color ranges from yellow to light orange. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Connecticut Field (also called Big Tom)—120 days. 12x12 inches. 18 lbs. Used principally for canning and stock food. This is a standard corn field variety, producing quantities of large orange colored pumpkins. Fruits are flat on the ends, with smooth, hard rind. Flesh thick, dry and sweet. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

King of the Mammoth Pumpkin—120 days. 18x18 inches. 60 lbs. Used largely for stock feeding and exhibition. Flesh is hard, firm and white a little coarse in texture, is of good quality. Outside color bright orange with lighter stripes between ribs. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

SALSIFY

CULTURE—Succeeds best in light, rich soil, stirred to considerable depth. Avoid coarse or fresh manure, which causes roots to become irregular and branch. Sow in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row. Cover the seeds firmly with one-half inch fine soil. Cultivate same as carrots or parsnips. 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—

The best variety. Grows to a large size and is very mild and delicately flavored. Is grown extensively by gardeners where markets have been established. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 20c—¼ Lb. 65c—1 Lb. \$1.90 Postpaid**



Salsify

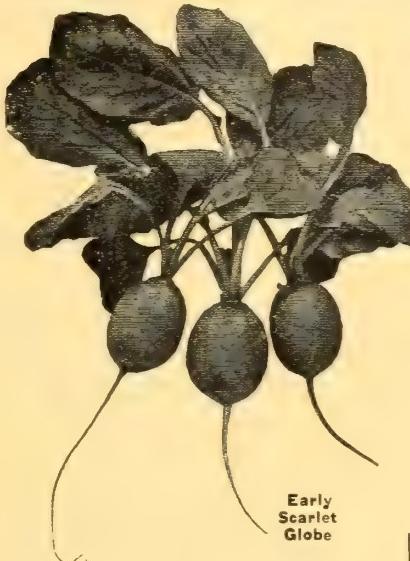
Decorative—Flavorful RADISHES

**Sow Radishes Every Few Weeks and Keep a Supply Coming
on all Spring and Summer**

CULTURE—Sow in rich, sandy soil in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. They should receive plenty of water, and in order to raise the best radishes they should be grown quickly. Crisp radishes cannot be produced in heavy soils. Successive sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Thin out the small varieties one inch apart and the larger varieties 3 to 4 inches.

French Breakfast—20 days. A quick growing oblong radish about 1½ inches long by ½ of an inch in diameter when full grown. Color, rich scarlet, clear white bottom. Flesh white, crisp, splendid quality. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Crimson Giant—28 days. A round radish of exceptionally large size, and early. Roots are nearly globe-shaped of beautiful crimson color and nearly 2 inches in diameter at maturity. Flesh is crisp and mild. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



Scarlet Turnip—White Tip

Round Varieties

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped (Sparkler Strain)—Small round roots of rich scarlet color with a pronounced tip of pure white. Remains solid and crisp a long time. Ready for table 25 days after planting. Roots grow to 1½ inches without becoming pithy. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Early Scarlet Globe—25 to 30 days. An oval shaped variety, rich bright scarlet in color. Flesh white and tender. We especially recommend this type to gardeners. Large fast early forcing radish which sells readily. Very desirable for the home gardener also. Be sure to plant some of these. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Early Scarlet Turnip—25 to 30 days. Scarlet red, round variety. Flesh white and crisp. Should be used when about an inch in diameter. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**



White Icicle

TENDERGREEN

You'll Like This Mustard-Spinach Green

CULTURE—Same as mustard.

Tendergreen or Japanese Mustard Spinach—A tender delicious quick-growing green. Practically an all-season plant, ready for market 30 days after planting. It will stand extreme summer heat, also resistant to cold weather. Prepare for the table the same as Spinach, Turnip or Mustard Greens. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

A neat roadside vegetable and fruit stand, where city folk can buy things fresh, can be made profitable. In some communities, neighbors work together to keep a variety on display at all times. The more attractive the stand, and the cleaner the vegetables, the more you will sell.

See Special List For Quantity Prices

December Planting VEGETABLES Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Collards, Garlic, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Radish, Tomato. FIELD Grasses.

Long Varieties

White Icicle—25 days. Most popular long white radish, one of the earliest. Tops medium size; roots clear white, slender, smooth, average when mature 6 to 7 inches long. Very crisp and mild. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

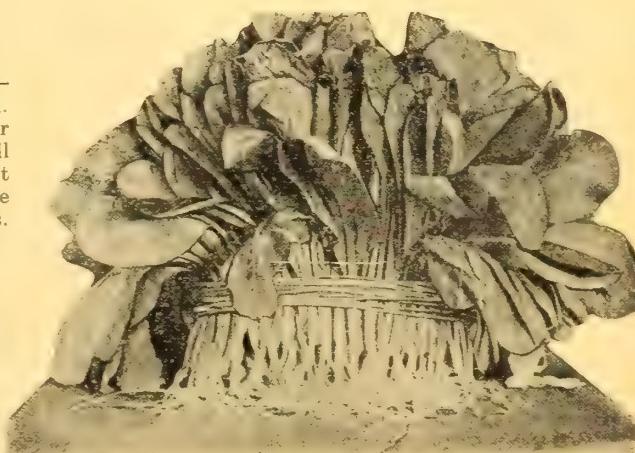
Long Scarlet Short Top—An extra early, long radish, ready for use in 30 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches long with a third of their length above the ground. Flesh is crisp and tender until fully grown; tops short and small. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Winter Varieties

China Rose Winter—Extensively grown for fall and winter use. Roots are cylindrical; largest near the base and blunt at both ends. Skin smooth and of a bright deep rose color. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp and mildly pungent. Desirable, late maturing. 45 days. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Long Black Spanish—Winter Radish. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter at shoulder, slightly tapered; almost black, somewhat wrinkled. Flesh white, of firm texture, decidedly pungent. 48 days. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Garden crops from Magnolia Seeds are more marketable, because the varieties are pure, the quality of vegetables the best. Just a few cents more for Magnolia Seeds than ordinary seeds—but more abundant, more luscious vegetables!



Tendergreen

MAGNOLIA SQUASH

Plant Several Varieties of These—Their Flavors Differ Widely



Early Summer Crookneck Squash

CULTURE—Plants are very tender and sensitive to cold and planting must be delayed until warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but plants are less particular as to soil. Summer varieties should be planted three to four feet part each way and the winter sorts eight feet. Three plants are sufficient for a hill. An ounce will sow 60 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Bush extremely prolific and disease resistant. Fruits rather small, quite flat with ridged or scalloped edges. Very popular. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

White Bush Squash, Green Tinged—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2¼ lbs. Similar in all respects to the Early White Bush, but the fruit is tinged a light green, which is very appealing to the buying public, at the present time. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Yellow Summer Crookneck—50 days. 12x3 inches. 1½ lbs. Fruits rather small, golden yellow in color and thickly cov-

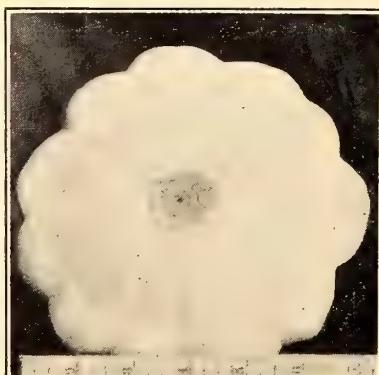
Summer Squash are usually eaten when young and immature. Winter squash are used only when fully matured, and can be stored.

ered with warts. Bush exceedingly prolific. The most popular of the summer type. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Fordhook Bush—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Summer variety. Skin light cream, with edges ridged. Not as hardy or prolific as Vining type and not very extensively used. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Fordhook Vining—60 days. 7¾x3 inches. 2 lbs. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh thick and sweet. Uniform in shape, more cylindrical than bush type. A summer variety adapted to winter use. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Giant Straightneck—55 days. 16x3½ inches 3 lbs. Flesh is thick, of light yellow color and good quality. Neck is



Early White Bush Squash

straight and the variety is therefore very satisfactory for shipping. Well wanted. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Table Queen (Acorn)—58 days. 4¾x3½ inches. 1 lb. Outside green, shaped much like an acorn. Ribbed and pointed at blossom end. Rind thin; flesh light orange; dry and of good texture and flavor. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Early Yellow Bush—55 days. 6x2½ inches. 2 lbs. Similar in all respects to Early White Bush except the color of the skin is a golden yellow. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 35c—Postpaid.**

Winter Varieties

Hubbard Warted—115 days. 15x10 inches. 16 lbs. The largest of the green Hubbards, thickly covered with warts. An excellent keeper and the flesh is dry and sweet. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—¼ Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**



Fordhook Squash

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

CULTURE—Like beet except should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart.

An outstanding green-leaved Swiss Chard. The leaves are almost identically like that of spinach, dark green in color. Will produce greens all summer, being available when spinach cannot be had. May be cooked and served as "boiled greens."

Raised extensively by poultry growers for green feed. This vegetable should be in every home garden. Gather outer leaves and inner leaves will continue to grow.

**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 30c
¼ Lb. 85c—Postpaid**



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

CULTURE—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends largely upon securing a rapid, vigorous, and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in January and February in hotbeds for early crops. Set out the plants as soon as danger from frost is over, but before doing so, harden off the plants by gradually exposing them to the night air and by the withdrawal of water until the wood becomes hard and the leaves thick and of a dark green color. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit. If to be grown without training, the plants are usually set from three to four feet apart each way, according to the growth of the variety. Magnolia tomato seeds are from carefully selected seed stocks and we invite comparison with any on the market. An ounce will produce 3,000 plants; 1½ ounces will produce sufficient plants to set out an acre. Number of days indicates from time set out to maturity of first fruit.

Early Vining Varieties

Break O' Day—Certified—65 days. Fruits are deep red, globe shaped, the size of Marglobe, but from 10 to 12 days earlier in maturity. Very productive, with few seeds. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.30.**

McGee—72 days. Yields where others fail. A very prolific variety. Fruits large, solid with very few seeds, of fine flavor; a bright crimson color with a sprinkling of pink fruits among them. Nearly as early as Earliana. Has proved exceptionally good for the black land belt. A favorite wherever tried. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.**

Earliana—66 days. This is one of the earliest varieties of tomatoes. Fruits are bright deep scarlet and somewhat flattish. Produced mostly in the center of the plant. Very productive and one of the most popular for market and home gardens. **Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c—¼ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.**



Rutgers Certified Tomatoes

TOMATO SEEDS (Continued)

June Pink—68 days. The best and earliest of the pink varieties. Sets fruit in clusters of from six to eight. Uniform fruit, smooth and solid. Excellent for shipping. Recommended for market gardening. Matures very early and continues bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

John Baer—71 days. An extra early scarlet-fruited variety. Vines very hardy and exceptionally productive. Fruits largest of the extra early varieties, nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. Desirable for market gardeners, shippers and canners. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Second Early Vining Varieties

Rutgers Certified—75 days. Especially adapted to the needs of the canning industry. The Rutgers Tomato produces a large plant with thick stems and an abundance of vigorous foliage. It requires much less nitrogen than most other varieties because of its ability to produce a heavy plant and should therefore be fertilized less in order to avoid rank growth and late fruit. Fruits are medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe except they are more flattened at the stem. Average weight of fruit is 5.8 oz., very small seed cavities. Flesh firm and bright red, ripening from the center out. Flavor is very pleasing. Our stock is certified by the State of New Jersey and was grown in accordance with their certification requirements, insuring true variety. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Gulf State Market—75 days. Grown extensively in East Texas for shipment to northern markets. Vines very hardy and fruits are true globe-shaped, free from cracks or blemishes around the blossom end. Ripen uniformly. The fruit colors a rich purplish-pink clear to the stem after picking. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Marglobe Certified—75 days. A definitely disease-resistant Tomato. Matures among

the earliest of the later varieties. Fruits are a deep red, globe shaped. A splendid shipping variety because of its uniformity. Our stock has been certified by the State of New Jersey to be absolutely true to variety. It pays you to get really good tomato seed and there is none better than those certified under State Laws. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Bonny Best—73 days. A variety which is a favorite in the north but is going "out" in this territory, yielding its place to John Baer. Satisfactory for either market or home use. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.30—Postpaid.

Main Crop Vining

Pritchard—Certified. 85 days. A second early, scarlet fruited variety. Fruits medium size and smooth. Solid, having 4 to 5 seed cells. Sets in clusters of four to five. Vine short jointed and low growth with heavy foliage. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.

Stone—85 days. One of the old favorite late or main crop tomatoes. Fruits are large, smooth and have a deep scarlet skin. This is a standard variety with truckers and canners who know that they can depend upon it for a large crop of attractive and heavy fruits. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.

Greater Baltimore—83 days. A good canner. Fruits medium to large, solid, meaty, rich bright red color. Very productive. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 45c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.25—Postpaid.

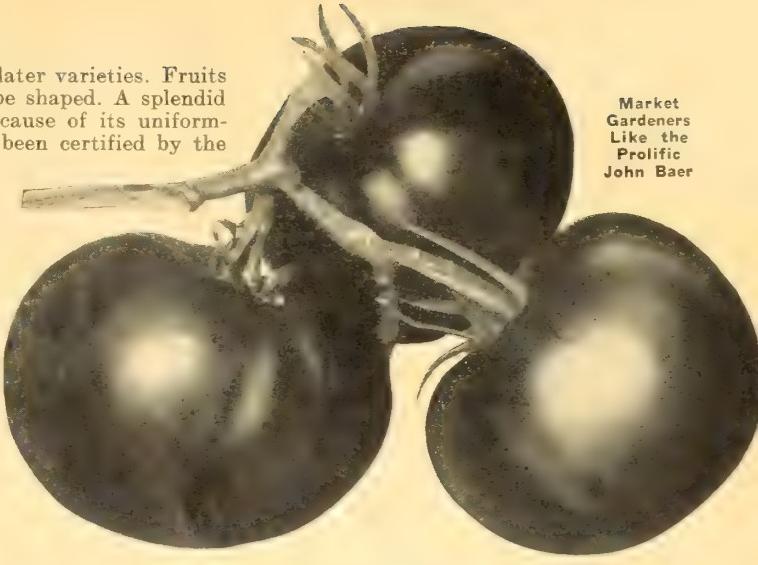
Tree Varieties

Dwarf Champion—78 days. A second early purplish-pink variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Tree type, growing about two feet high, vigorous, upright and compact. Fruits medium to small in size. One of the best of the small tree varieties. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.

Dwarf Stone—81 days. A splendid tree type. Late maturing, color bright red, exceedingly smooth medium size and very solid. Desirable for the home garden.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 50c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.45—Postpaid.

Market
Gardeners
Like the
Prolific
John Baer



Large Fruited Varieties

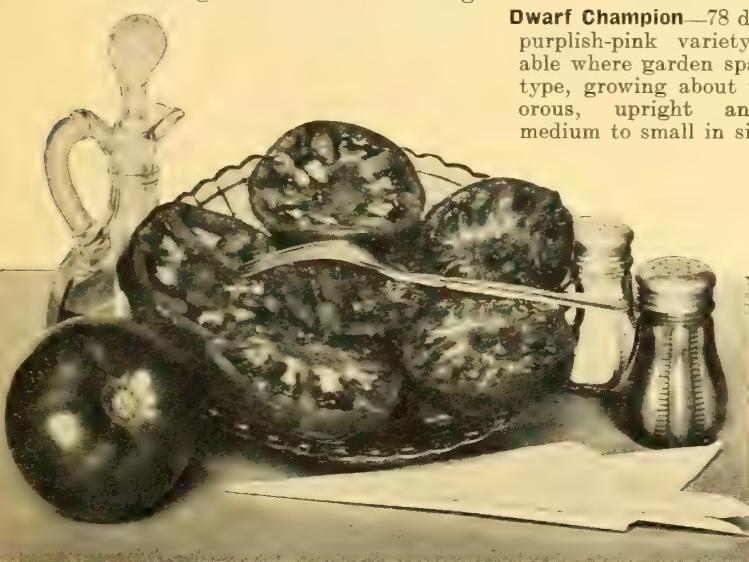
Oxheart—88 days. A fine flavored tomato of most unusual size and shape. Fruits often weigh two to three pounds each, shaped like an oxheart, brilliant scarlet in color with a very smooth skin. Very few seed cells. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 70c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$2.05—Postpaid.

Red Ponderosa—85 days. A large deep pink. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruits solid with exceptionally few seeds, fairly smooth, and larger than other varieties except Oxheart. Good for slicing and well flavored. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid.

Small Fruited Varieties

Red Cherry—70 days. A miniature tomato chiefly grown in the home garden for use in preserves. Mature to a uniformly round shape and even size. Fruit scarlet red, tough skin and firm, mild flesh. About size of cherry. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid.

Yellow Pear—70 days. This pear-like small fruit is extensively used for preserves in various ways. A rich clear yellow, well flavored. Pkt. 10c—Oz. 55c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.70—Postpaid.



Dwarf Champion Tomato

TOMATO PLANTS

Grown from Square Brand seeds, and ready for shipment about the middle of March. Varieties: Dwarf Champion, McGee, Rutgers, Marglobe and Gulf State Market. Request prices on other varieties wanted.

Postpaid Prices: 25 Plants 35c—50 Plants 45c—100 Plants 85c—Write for Special Quantity Prices.

ROOT CROP • TURNIPS • GREEN CROP

CULTURE—For summer use, sow early in spring in light, rich or new soil in rows 1 to 2 feet apart and cover one-half inch deep. May also be sown broadcast, but in either case be sure to have the ground rich and freshly stirred. It is important to get spring and summer crops started early so that turnips may have time to

grow to sufficient size before hot weather causes them to become tough and bitter. For the fall or main crop, sow from the middle of July to the middle of November and in the manner given for spring sowing. An ounce will sow 100 feet; 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows, or 6 to 8 pounds broadcast.

White Flesh Varieties

Purple Top White Globe—Table size 55 days. The most popular variety with market gardeners and for the home garden. Very attractive globular shaped root, smooth; purplish red top and flesh white and fine grained, tender and excellent flavor. Roots grow to 5 or 6 inches diameter. Tops medium large. Our strain of this variety produces very uniform roots—ideal for marketing **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Early Purple Top Strap Leaved—Table size in 45 days. A very early variety. Roots flat, about 5 inches in diameter; purplish red at top and clear white flesh below. Fine grained and mild. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Shogoin or Japanese—Also known as "Louise Resistant," as well as for its smooth, globular roots. Greens may be cut in from 25 to 30 days. Especially valuable for turnip greens. Growth upright about 2 feet high when fully

developed. Due to rapid growth, it is practically free from insect attacks. Roots pure white, and from 5 to 8 inches across at maturity. Especially valuable in Texas because it seems not to be affected by either heat or drought. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Pomeranian White Globe—Full size 75 days. Grown principally for stock feed but roots are good for table use. Tops large. Roots are globe-shaped, 4 to 7 inches in diameter, and rather coarse in texture. Best for table use when 4 to 5 inches long. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Seven Top (For Turnip Greens)—Grown almost entirely for the tops, which are used for greens. Very hardy, standing severe cold; growth usually continues throughout the winter. Root woody and not used, ordinarily. This variety produces splendid stock feed, similar to rape. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Shogoin or Japanese Turnip

Yellow Flesh Varieties

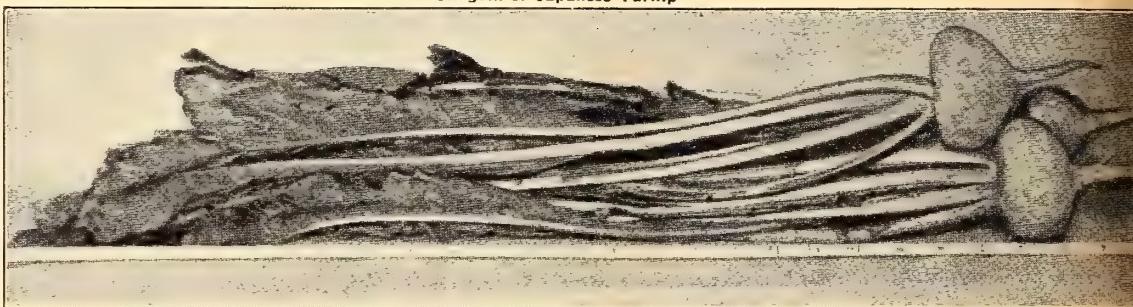
Amber Globe—Table size 60 days. Roots grow 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular shape and the skin is clear, yellow, tinged with green at the top. Flesh yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender. Extensively grown for stock, also for table. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 25c—Postpaid.**

Rutabagas

CULTURE—Same as turnips.

American Purple Top or Improved Long Island

80 days. Small top. Roots are short necked, globe shaped and grow to a large size. Excellent for both table use and stock feeding. Keeps well. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**



MAGNOLIA CANTALOUPE

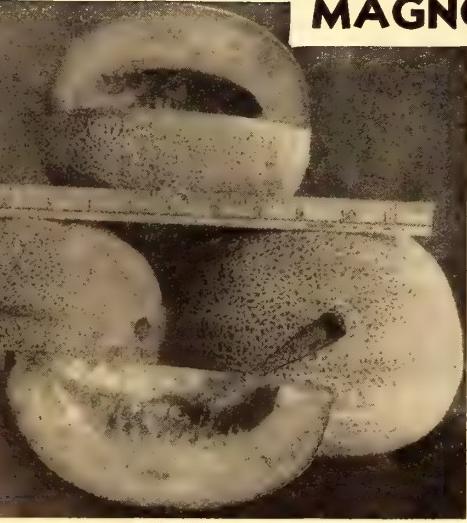
Green Flesh Varieties

Rocky Ford Netted Rock—95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Unexcelled flavor. The most popular of all the green meated varieties. Vine is hardy and a good producer. Flesh green, spicy and sweet. Rind heavily netted, with ribs scarcely noticeable. Good shipper. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Gold Lined Rocky Ford—95 days. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Fine flavor. Variety very similar to the Rocky Ford Netted Rock, but has a gold lining next to the seed cavity. Vine hardy and prolific. Flesh green, thick, very sweet and spicy. Rind heavily netted, without ribs. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Honey Dew—110 days. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Fine shipper. Adapted to the South, but does not do well elsewhere. Flesh green, sweet and tender. Rind white, with some net, ripening to a light cream color. If properly stored, will remain edible for months. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Honey Ball—105 days, $5 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 3 lbs. Sweet, spicy flavor. Flesh green, very thick and edible to the rind. Rind white with heavy netting and quite hard. Very good for shipping. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**



Hales Best

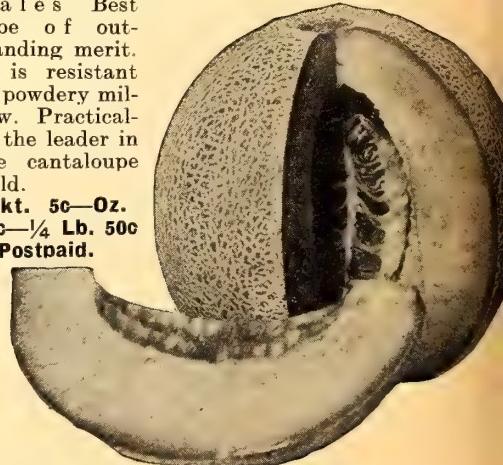
CULTURE—After danger of frost is past, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam in hills, from 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, cover with about 1 inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. When the plants begin to crowd, and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants in the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Vigoro has proved to be very satisfactory for fertilizing soil into which cantaloupes are to be sown. Use 1 ounce of seed to 100 hills; 2 to 3 pounds to acre.

Pink Flesh Varieties

Improved Perfecto (Also known as Superfecto)—92 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh fine grained, thick, orange colored. Very small seed cavity. Rind solidly netted with slight trace of stripe. This is a good shipping variety and does well on the late markets. Very fine flavor. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Hales Best Mildew Resistant No. 45—86 days. $6 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 4 lbs. Flesh thick, deep colored pink, finely flavored. Rind heavily netted, with a faint stripe. Seed cavity is almost as small as Perfecto. The No. 45 is a true Hales Best type of outstanding merit. It is resistant to powdery mildew. Practically the leader in the cantaloupe field.

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.



Rocky Ford—A Tasty Mouthful

CANTALOUPES—Pink Flesh Varieties (Continued)

Hearts of Gold — 88 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 3 lbs. Flesh deep golden salmon, of exceptionally fine quality. Rind well netted, excepting a narrow stripe between shallow ribs. A splendid shipping melon. — **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c
1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Pollack 10-25—95 days. $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. This is a Rocky Ford type. Flesh is salmon tinted, fruits uniform and very heavily netted with no trace of ribs. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz.
20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

Banana — 94 days. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Weight $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Vigorous, hardy variety. Flesh pink and quite delicious. Skin lemon colored at maturity. An extremely long melon, tapering at both ends and usually curved at the stem end. For use in home markets.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**

SPECIAL NOTE—Sizes and weights given above are approximate. Weather conditions will naturally cause variations.



Honey Ball

Try Some CASABAS—Sweet, Spicy Flavor

Golden Beauty—105 days. 8x7 inches. 6 lbs. The most popular of the Casabas. Flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy. Skin a beautiful golden color when mature, quite wrinkled. Casabas do well in the South and when properly stored will keep for some months.

The outside of the fruit is a bright yellow (not greenish yellow) when ready to pick. You determine when the fruit is ready to eat by the "softness" of the fruit. When pressed gently and the fruit shows considerable "give", especially on

the blossom end, it is ready for consumption. In mild climates they may be stored in a barn or open shed, so long as they are kept dry. Care must be used to avoid bruising the fruits. Layers of straw between fruit will help.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 50c—Postpaid.**



Dixie Queen

Long Varieties

Magnolia Special Tom Watson — 92 days. 50 lbs. Delightfully flavored. Very hardy and prolific. Flesh deep red, free from white hearts and stringiness. Melon oblong; rind dark green. Seeds light brown. Our seeds are produced in Parker County and are very popular with market growers in this area. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 20c—1/4 Lb. 55c—Postpaid.**

Cle tex (also known as Spotted Watson)—90 days. 30 lbs. Good shipper. Vigorous vines, good producer. Flesh red and sweet. Melon similar in shape to Watsons. Rind mottled green. Very tough. Seeds brown smeared.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c
1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Halbert Honey — 87 days. 32 lbs. Fine quality. Vines hardy and prolific. Flesh crimson red, coloring close to rind, entirely free from stringiness. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind deep green and thin. For home and nearby markets. Second only to Kleckley Sweet in popularity.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Kleckley Sweet (Georgia Sweet)—88 days. 40 lbs. Exceptionally sweet. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright rich red, fine flavored melon, medium to large oblong, tapering slightly toward stem end. Rind, dark bluish green. Fine for home and nearby markets but a poor shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Blue Watson — 85 days. 35 lbs. Good shipper. Vines hardy and very prolific. Flesh, deep red. Melon oblong. Similar

MAGNOLIA WATERMELON SEEDS

Produce Abundant Yields

CULTURE—Seed should be planted in hills, about 10 or 12 seeds to the hill, 6 to 8 feet apart. Fertilize soil with Vigoro or well rotted manure and plant seeds when ground is warm and dry. Young watermelon plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. After plants have formed the first rough leaves, thin to 2 or 3 of the hardest to each hill. Water frequently with liquid manure to hasten growth and diminish danger from insect pests. Cultivate until plants cover the ground. Use 1 to 2 pounds of seed to acre.

to Tom Watson. Rind, dark blue-green, and very tough.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Irish Grey—90 days. 35 lbs. Deliciously flavored. Vines vigorous and productive. Flesh very bright red, sweet, and free from stringiness. Melon long and large. Rind light green color. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Wonder Melon—85 days. 30 lbs. Vines vigorous and prolific. Flesh rich, red, well flavored to rind. Melon large and long, resembling Tom Watson, though thicker. Rind, dark solid green. Good shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Georgia Rattlesnake — 92 days. 30 lbs. Tender and sweet. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh scarlet. Melon long, cylindrical. Rind light green, with lighter mottled stripe. Very fine shipper.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Golden Honey—Yellow Flesh. 90 days. 25 lbs. Very finely flavored. Vines hardy and productive. Flesh, delightful spotted golden, most delicious taste. Melon oblong in shape. Rind dark green with irregular stripes of a darker green. This is the best of the yellow fleshed melons and grows increasingly popular with our trade.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c—1/4 Lb. 30c—Postpaid.**

Round Varieties

Black Diamond or Florida Giant—95 days. 40 lbs. Fine quality. Vines strong and

fairly prolific. Flesh, deep red, good texture and quite sweet. Melon large round. Rind, rich dark green. Seed rather large and black. Good for local market and home, and ships well, a great favorite.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Stone Mountain—True Strain. 85 days. 40 lbs. One of the best in quality. Flesh rich red, of fine texture, tender, sweet and luscious. Vines vigorous, fairly prolific. Melon round, slightly elongated, some melons slightly lobed. Rind, light green indistinctly veined with darker green in a fine mesh design. Stands shipping if handled with care.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**

Dixie Queen—85 days. 32 pounds. Sweetness and flavor unsurpassed. Vines robust and prolific. Flesh, brilliant scarlet, ripening to within one-half inch of rind: fine texture free from stringiness. Melon round; rind, alternating stripes of very light, ivory green and dark green. Seeds small, white and very few to melon.—**Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c—1/4 Lb. 40c—Postpaid.**





MAGNOLIA SEEDS



★ Means they are exceptionally fine.

FLOWERS

★ Means they are exceptionally fine.

(See Page 49 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

CLIMBERS

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN — This rapid climber bears large sprays of bright sweet pea-like flowers. Dry beans are bright scarlet splotched with purple. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARDINAL CLIMBER — Dainty annual climber for warm, sunny locations. Foliage fern-like; flowers circular cardinal-red. Blooms abundantly until frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE — Soft, deep green fern-like foliage. Flowers trumpet-like with star shaped rims. **Pkt. 10c.**

GOURLS — Fruits are frequently painted and varnished for house ornaments. Mixed, Large Fruited. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed, Small Fruited. **Pkt. 10c.**



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory provides a starting mass of blooms.

JACK BEAN (HYACINTH BEAN) — Quick growing climber producing heart-shaped leaves and numerous spikes of pea-like flowers and ornamental seed pods. Purple, White or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

MOON FLOWER — Very vigorous climber. Flowers often four inches across and the leaves make excellent shade. Flowers upon each evening and remain until morning.

NOCTIFLORA, White — **Pkt. 10c.**

BONA NOX, Blue with purple throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

MORNING GLORY (See Illustration) — Showy climber. Brilliant morning blooms. ★HEAVENLY BLUE—A lovely deep blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

JAPANESE GIANT MIXED — Fine assortment of mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ SCARLET O'HARA — The new brilliant dark wine red. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ WHITE MAGIC — Very early blooming, free flowering, large fleecy white flowers, blending to cream, deep in the throat. Absolutely new this year. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ QUEEN'S WREATH (MEXICAN LOVE VINE) — This rapid climber is also known as Mountain Rose, Coral Bell and Coral Vine. Its long racemes of rose-pink flowers, are very lovely and the foliage, while not especially heavy, is attractive. **Pkt. 10c.**

SWEET PEAS (LATE SPENCERS) (See Illustration) — Plant about November in a trench 18 inches deep, covering seed about one inch. Then add an inch of soil as the tops come through. This will develop a deep root which will carry the plants through into the late summer. Their fragrant blooms are lovely for cut flowers. Cutting insures a larger quantity of blooms. We can furnish both the early and late Spencers; the late Spencers being the more popular. Flowers exceptionally large. Standard and wings are frilled, and the general effect is remarkably graceful. We offer the following varieties.



Sweet Peas

RUBICUND — Crimson Scarlet. WELCOME — Dazzling Scarlet.

GIGANTIC — Clear White.

OLYMPIA — Rich Purple.

ROOSIE — Gorgeous Rose Pink.

REFLECTION — Clear Blue.

POWERSCOURT — Lovely lavender.

PIRATE GOLD — Golden orange.

MIXED — Mixture of Fine colors.

Pkt. 10c — Oz. 20c

SWEET PEAS (EARLY SPENCERS) —

For Christmas blooming, plant Early Spencers in July and August. In south Texas especially these early flowering Spencers have become quite popular. TAHOE — Clear Blue; BALL'S ROSE; or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c — Oz. 50c.**

• FRESH — VITAL MAGNOLIA FLOWER SEEDS •

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER) (See Illustration) — Feathery flowers, borne in dense clusters. Very decorative for bouquets. Drought resistant.

BLUE PERFECTION — The popular deep blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM — Clusters of small white flowers. Very fragrant and very attractive in small bouquets. Cut back plants for a constant succession of blooms. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ ALYSSUM, VIOLET QUEEN — Beautiful deep lavender flowers on compact plants. A fine border plant. **Pkt. 10c.**

AMARANTHUS (LOVE LIES BLEEDING) — Long drooping crimson spikes of flowers. Do well in good moist, lime soil, but colorings are more vivid in poorer ground. **Pkt. 10c.**

ANCHUSA — This bright gentian blue flowered perennial is graceful and pleasing. Frequently used in borders. **Pkts. 10c.**



Ageratum

ASTERS (GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA, WILT-RESISTANT) — Wilt-resistant strains of asters have increased this flower's popularity. We recommend fresh seed and fresh soil annually. They are among the most desirable of cut flowers. For early blooming, start seeds indoors or in hot beds in December and January. Transplant when danger of frost is over. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

BACHELOR BUTTON (CORN FLOWER) — (See Illustration) — Blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. Drought-resistant. Blue, Rose or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

BALSAM (LADY'S SLIPPER) — Do well in partial shade. The double blossoms cling closely to the central stalk. Plants are sturdy and bushy and can stand hot sunshine, rich soil and plenty of water. Colors frequently mix in the flower. Shades of rose, pink and lavender. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **BLUE LACE FLOWER** (See Illustration) — Dainty, lacy clusters of sky blue flowers make this plant especially appealing. Its flowers add charm to bouquets. **Pkt. 10c.**

• FLOWERS ADD BEAUTY TO BAREST SPOTS •

(See Page 49 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

★ Mean Exceptionally Fine

CALENDULA (POT MARIGOLD)—
(See Illustration)—Blooms all summer in almost any soil if seed pods are kept off. Likes moist soil.

CAMPFIRE—Dark orange with a scarlet sheen. Early and very pleasing. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **ORANGE SHAGGY**—Different from the usual calendula, and rarely beautiful. Petals laciniated, giving shaggy appearance. **Pkt. 10c.**

ORANGE KING—Deep Orange with dark center.

LEMON QUEEN—Lemon yellow.

MIXED—Mixture of above.
Pkt. 10c

CALLIOPSIS—An old favorite. Graceful flowers, similar to daisies, attractively marked. Drouth resistant.

★ **GOLDEN CROWN**—Award of merit. All American selection 1938. Its fragrant, rich, orange-yellow flowers borne on long wiry stems are fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED. **Pkt. 10c.**

CANDYTUFT—Well suited to this section. Need plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of water.

★ **GIANT WHITE HYACINTH FLOWERED**—(See illustration)—Used extensively by florists. Produces large floral spikes, resembling a well formed hyacinth. **Pkt. 10c.**

UMBELLATA—A compact round flower, umbrella formed. Delightful for bouquets. Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

CLARKIA (Continued)

double flowers set closely along stem. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

COCKSCOMB—A fine foliage plant. Does well on poor soils. **CRISTATA**, **TALL CRIMSON** (2½ ft.) True Cockscomb type with large, ruffled, velvety crest. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PLUMOSA**, **FIERY RED** (2½ ft.) Compact pyramidal plant, producing plumes in many colors, similar to Willow Plumes. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **PRESIDENT THIERS** (1 ft.) Enormous, velvety, crimson combs bronze foliage. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED—**Pkt. 10c.**
★ **COLEUS** (See Illustration on next page)—Large leaved foliage plant used extensively for borders and window boxes. Beautiful leaves of green, red and yellow. **Pkt. 25c.**

COLUMBINE (MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S STRAIN OF LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS)

(See Illustration)—The blooms of these dainty flowers are very large and the spurs quite long. The colors range through shades of Lavender, Blue, Purple, White, Cream, Yellow, Pink, Red, and Mauves, soft pastel tones dominating. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ **COREOPSIS**—**MAYFIELD GIANT**—A much improved type of coreopsis. Large single flowers of bright golden yellow. Long stems. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

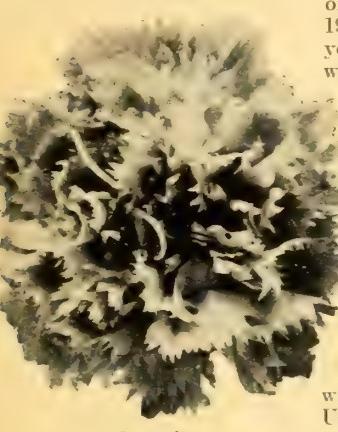
CORN FLOWER—See Bachelor Button.

COSMOS—Bloom in late summer and fall. Do well in any sunny place. Bloom more profusely in poor soil, which prevents excessive root growth. Drouth resistant.

★ **ORANGE FLARE**—Improved Klondyke. Golden-orange. Fine for cutting. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED Variety of brilliant colors.
Pkt. 10c.

Bachelor Button (Corn Flower)
Very nice for cut flowers, mass or borders



Carnation

white, red, pink, purple and lilac shades.

★ **CANTERBURY BELLS**—Branching plants bear heavily, double canterbury bells of various shades of blue and pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

CARNATION (See Illustration)—With a protection of litter or straw, these flowers stand the winter and flower freely the following spring.

★ **CHABAUD'S GIANT**—Blooms about six months after planting. Produces an abundance of large, double, clove-scented flowers. Mixed shades of red, rose, orchid, pink, white and yellow. **Pkt. 10c.**

CASTOR BEANS—Strong growing plants, with ornamental foliage well adapted for border backgrounds, temporary screen plantings. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **CHINESE WOOLFLOWER**—Lovely, and unusual. Branches luxuriantly and vivid flower clusters, like balls of yarn are borne on the end of branches. Flowers are very lasting. A single plant often looks like a big bouquet. **Pkt. 10c.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM, DOUBLE—Bloom in the late summer and fall. Size of flower increased by pinching off buds, allowing just a few to bloom. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

CLARKIA, DOUBLE (See illustration)—Plant is graceful and erect, foliage light green. Likes poor soil. Delicately colored



Hyacinth Flowered Candytuft



Clarkia—Beautiful plant and flowers well suited to hot weather



Blue Lace Flowers add daintiness and charm in the garden wherever they are used.



Calendula—If you want an abundance of cut flowers that are unusually showy plant a generous amount of Calendula.

PLANT MAGNOLIA FRESH, VITAL SEEDS

(See Page 49 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

DAHLIA—Usually grown from roots. Will produce first year from seeds. Double mixed seeds. **Pkt. 15c.**

DAISY—SHASTA (See illustration opposite page)—Large white, single blooms with yellow centers. Pinch back early buds to improve size of later flowers. Valuable for borders and bouquets. **Pkt. 10c.**

PAINTED (20 in.)—Free-flowering, producing quantities of blooms of delicate coloring, poised on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ AFRICAN ORANGE IMPROVED (15 in.)—These showy flowers, deep orange in color with a dark center disc, are very valuable for cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

DELPHINIUM — PERENNIAL LARKSPUR — Because annual larkspurs reseed so well, this variety is not exceedingly popular. They do very well, however, and have a good range of colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

FORGET-ME-NOT — A lovely border plant. Velvety leaves, above which rise pretty floral clusters of clear blue, five-petaled blossoms. **Pkt. 10c.**

FOUR O'CLOCK — MARVEL OF PERU (See illustration) — Similar to Periwinkle in hardiness. Flowers open late in afternoon. Drouth resistant. Colors Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

GAILLARDIA (See illustration opposite page) — These flowers provide brilliant coloring over a long period. Splendid for mass planting and cut flowers. Drouth resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ GERANIUM — Usually grown from cuttings. Seeds are the only means of producing new varieties. Reds predominate, but soft tints of pink, rose and white are frequent. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 15c.**

GLOBE AMARANTH (OLD FASHIONED BACHELOR BUTTON)—Everlasting or straw-flower. Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink and white often striped with violet. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

GODETIA (See illustration) — These hardy annuals provide graceful sprays for cut flower purposes. Their ease of growth (treatment similar to Cosmos and Zinnias) makes them especially pleasing in Texas. Does well in poor soil. Mixed double. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ GYPSOPHILA — BABY'S BREATH (See illustration) — Dry and use year round. Plant literally covered with delicate flowers. **GRANDIFLORA ALBA** — Improved, large flowered white. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSEA — A beautiful shade of rose. **Pkt. 10c.**

HIBISCUS — Used extensively for background. Produces large, showy flowers from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy. Colors mixed, shades of red, pink and white. **Pkt. 10c.**

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) **SUN GOLD** — A new annual. Strikingly beautiful. 100 per cent double sunflowers. Plants reach a height of 4 to 5 ft. and the brilliant golden yellow flowers measure from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Easy to grow this vivid mid-summer splash of color. **Pkt. 10c.**

HOLLYHOCKS — Set amidst tall growing shrubs, this plant lends beauty and color to them. Lovely double flowers, deeply fringed and frilled at the edges. Colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

LANTANA (See illustration) — Above the large green leaves rise verbena-like clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of crimson, rose, orange and yellow, followed by green berries that turn later to a deep blue. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

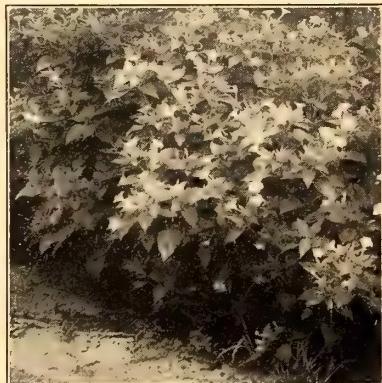
★ LARKSPUR, GIANT IMPERIAL (See illustration) (3½ ft.) — Tall, upright, compact, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperials have superseded all other types of Larkspur for florists' and general gar-

den use. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers, carried on long stems, are compactly placed on upright plants requiring only about half the space needed for the stock flowered type of Larkspur.

BLUE BELL — Azure Blue.
WHITE KING — Glistening White.
BLUE SPIRE — Deep Violet Blue.
LILAC SPIRE — Lovely lilac.
EXQUISITE PINK — Soft pink, shaded salmon.

CARMINE KING — Deep carmine rose. Finest Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

Above Prices Postpaid—Ask for Quantity Prices.

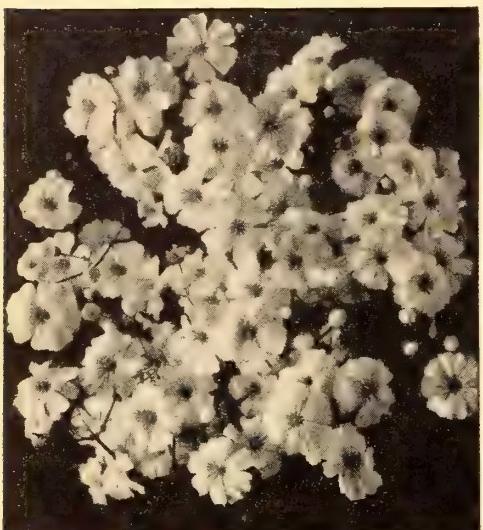


Four O'Clocks—A wonderful Hedge Plant.



Coleus—Ornamental foliage plants with leaves of many colors.

Columbine—a combination of grace and beauty that earns its place in your garden.



Gypsophila London Market Improved adds charm to any bouquet or garden.



Godetia—A lovely new-old flower.

CULTIVATE and ENJOY SOME NEW VARIETIES

(See Page 49 for Planting Data, Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

MARIGOLD (Continued)

HARMONY MIXTURE (2 ft.)—The flowers have crested centers, flanked by deep petals and the color range includes popular orange and maroon red combinations, bright yellow, mahogany red and many others. Early blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **GUINEA GOLD MARIGOLD** (See illustration next page) (2 ft.)—Brilliant golden orange about 2½ inches across, semi-double, loosely ruffled. Very prolific. **Pkt. 10c.**

YELLOW SUPREME (2½ ft.)—A large lemon yellow "carnation flowered" Marigold with delicate honey-like fragrance. Increasingly popular. **Pkt. 10c.**

AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE (2½ ft.)—A beautiful flower, remains the best known and most popular of marigolds. **Pkt. 10c.**

FRENCH MARIGOLD (See illustration) (2 ft.)—Very prolific, although blooms are somewhat smaller than African. Often two-toned in yellows, browns, lemon, orange. **Pkt. 10c.**

MEXICAN FIRE BUSH—Furnishes a quick hedge, very symmetrical in appearance. Does well in poor soil. Green moss-like foliage turns bronze red at frost. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIGNONETTE—Grown principally for delightful scent. Likes lime soil. Vigorous plant, dark green leaves, cone-shaped spikes of fragrant blossoms; useful in bouquets for fragrance. **Pkt. 10c.**

NASTURTIUM (See illustration next page)—Blooms early and indefinitely, if flowers are picked before seed is formed.

★ **GOLDEN GLEAM**—Fragrant double blossoms, carried on long stems. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ **SCARLET GLEAM**—A brilliant double scarlet. **Pkt. 10c.**

DWARF SINGLE NASTURTIUM—Low-growing bushes. Suited for edging or borders. **Pkt. 5c—Oz. 10c.**



Gaillardia gives you a mass of brilliant colors.

LARKSPUR—TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED (3 ft.)—Reseed themselves, but under hot sunshine colors fade, so it is advisable to replenish with fresh seed regularly. Colors—White, Dark Blue, Scarlet Rose, Rose Pink, Lilac Improved, Sky Blue, or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

MARIGOLD—These popular flowers yield an abundance long after most flowers are past their prime. Tall Marigolds are fine for borders; dwarfs are valuable for bedding and edging.

★ **POT O' GOLD**—This Marigold is destined to become a garden favorite. It is early flowering, showy, fragrant, and of exceptional size. Flowers are similar to the Sunset Giant and are freely borne on dwarf plants of from 12 to 15 inches in height. Flowers are often from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **SUNSET GIANTS** (See illustration) (3 ft.)—Sweet scented extremely large flowered type, ideal for show purposes and garden decoration. Mixed shades. **Pkt. 10c.**



Shasta Daisy—Blooms continuously over a long period of time.



Lantana—A most interesting plant because of its rapid changes of color.

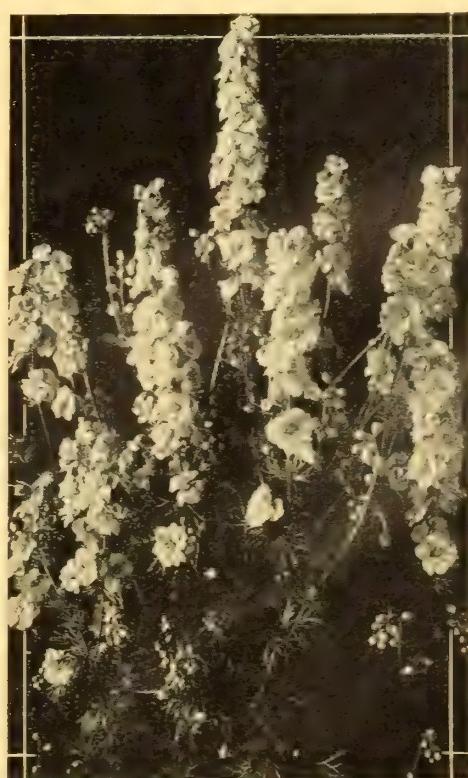
Above Prices Postpaid.
Ask for Quantity Prices.



French Marigold



Sunset Giant Marigolds—One of the most beautiful of the newer marigolds. Every garden should have this.



Giant Imperial Larkspur—Excellent early spring cutting flower, reproducing year after year.

PLANT FOR COLOR AT ALL SEASONS!

(See Page 49 for Planting Data. Cultural Instructions on Packets.

NIGELLA (LOVE-IN-A-MIST)—Indigo blue flowers on long stems which are especially fine for cutting. Fine, feathery, foliage increases beauty. Likes moist soil. **Pkt. 10c.**

PANSY — Sow seeds in fall or very early spring in protected seed beds; cover lightly and transplant later, about 5 inches apart.

★ **SWISS GIANTS**—Very fine mixture of large blooming varieties. **Pkt. 25c.**

PERIWINKLE—See Vinca.

PETUNIA—Can be grown anywhere in mass beds, as border plants, for window boxes, overhanging terrace walls or in pots, indoor. Bloom in two months after planting.

★ **RUFFLED GIANTS** (14 in.)—Single blossoms. Lovely. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **DOUBLE PETUNIAS** (12 in.)—Produce a large percentage of double flowers. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **ELK'S PRIDE** (14 in.)—Deep velvety purple. Very large. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ **FLAMING VELVET** (12 in.)—Large velvety Blood Red. **Pkt. 15c.**

HEAVENLY BLUE (12 inches) — A good light blue which, however, will vary in shades of blue from 10% to 15%. **Pkt. 15c.**

HOWARD STAR IMPROVED (18 in.)—A very showy Petunia, crimson maroon in color with a clearly defined white star. **Pkt. 15c.**

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Rich brilliant rose with inconspicuous white throat. This is somewhat darker than the Rosy Morn, but is equally free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSY MORN (10 in.)—Rosy pink flowers with large white throat. Very free blooming. **Pkt. 10c.**

GENERAL DODD (2 ft.)—Blood Red. White. **Pkt. 10c.**

ROSE KING (2 ft.)—Deep rose, light throat. **Pkt. 10c.**

VIOLACEA (2 ft.)—Violet blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

MIXED (2 ft.)—Lovely shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

PHLOX—It is very doubtful if we shall have sufficient of these seeds for the season. The crop was very short. We recommend them highly for their brilliance in mass beds.

★ **GIGANTEA ART SHADES**—Flowers measure as much as 1½ inches in diameter in a remarkable variety of soft color tones, which blend delightfully. **Pkt. 15c.**

★ **GIGANTEA ROSY MORN**—A bright combination of deep rose-pink with a white eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

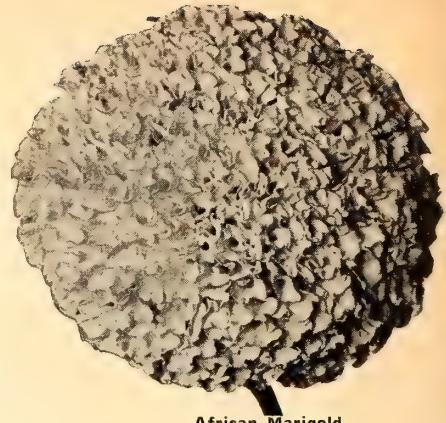
★ **GIGANTEA SALMON GLORY**—A deep salmon with cream eye. **Pkt. 15c.**

We hope also to be able to supply the following Phlox Drummondii of the smaller flowering type:

Chamois Rose—Rose with Carmine Eye; Kermesina Splendens—Deep Red; Dark Blue; White, and Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

PINKS, DIANTHUS—Spicy-scented annuals that reseed themselves. Produce variety of brilliant colors and profusion of blooms. Like lime soils. Drought resistant. **Pkt. 10c.**

POPPIES—According to a recent ruling of the Federal Narcotic Department, it



African Marigold



Guinea Gold Marigold — Among the most beautiful of the Marigolds.

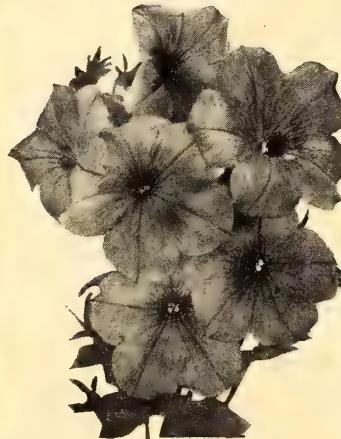


Gleam Nasturtiums — Double and sweet scented.

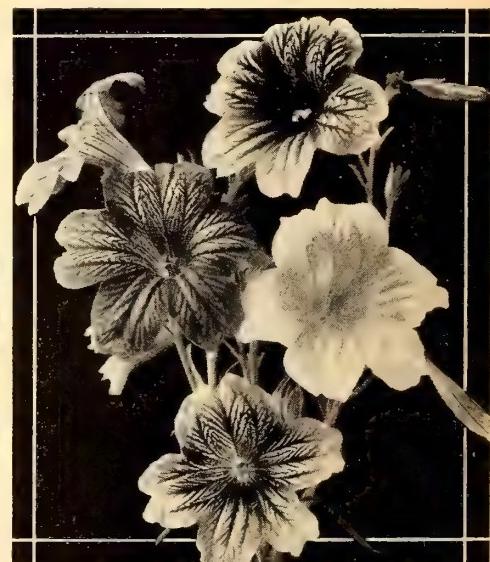


Pyrethrum — Interesting and colorful daisy-like blossoms.

All Prices Postpaid



Petunia



Salpiglossis—Outstandingly lovely in its wide range of colors, all veined with gold.

FLOWERS ADD VALUE TO YOUR PROPERTY

(See Page 49 for Planting Data, Cultural Instructions on Packets.)

POPPIES—(Continued)

CALIFORNIA (ESCHSCHOLZIA) (12 in.)—(See Illustration) This delightful flower belongs in every garden. Plants grow in tufts, with lacy blue-green foliage. Long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. Bloom profusely all summer. Rose, Yellow or Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

★ TULIP (2 ft.)—Large Tulip-shaped flowers of dazzling scarlet with black maltese cross. Pkt. 10c.

PORTULACA (MOSS ROSE)

—Especially desirable for edging, in mass beds, on mounds or in rock gardens. Low growing plant with thick, fleshy, waxy stems. Brilliantly colored flowers: cup-shaped in single varieties and rose-like in double. Drought resistant.

FINEST SINGLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.
DOUBLE MIXED. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM—(See Illustration)—Our strain of single and double mixed plants provide a very showy garden display and fine flowers for cutting. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

QUEEN ANNE'S LACE FLOWER—The white lacy flower so common in Texas which softens and beautifies bouquets and graces so many borders. Pkt. 10c.

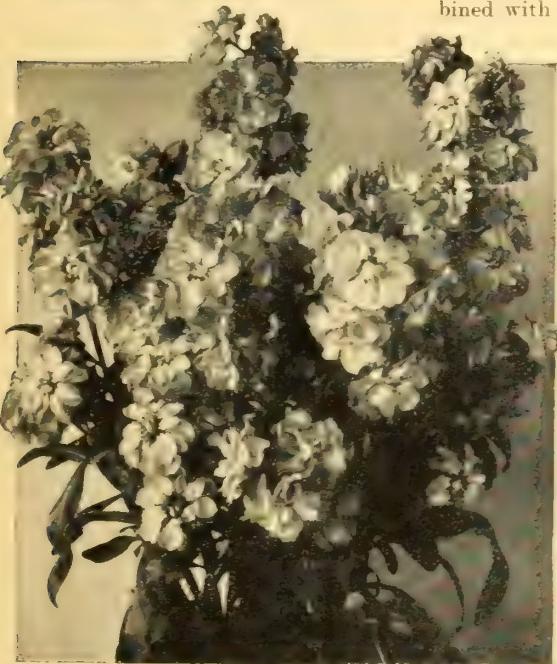
★ SALPIGLOSSIS (PAINTED TONGUE)—(See Illustration)—The long flowering period of this plant, combined with its showy flowers



California Poppy for mass brilliance.



Scabiosa (Pin Cushion Flower)



Giant Imperial Stocks—Unsurpassed fragrance

makes it desirable for every garden. Flowers are richly colored, velvety in texture, lily in shape, golden veining adds to their beauty. Pkt. 10c.

★ SCABIOSA, IMPERIAL GIANT

BLUE MOON (3 ft.)—Entirely different from the old Scabiosa. Fully double and a deep lavender blue of unusual attractiveness. Won Honorable Mention in 1939 All American Selections. Blooms on long stem, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA (PIN CUSHION FLOWER)

(See Illustration) (2½ ft.)—Stamens light in color and in contrast with petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. Soft tones predominate. Pkt. 10c.

SNAPDRAGON (ANTIRRHINUM)

—Long showy spikes of tubular flowers, with spreading lobes and finely marked throats. Fragrant as well as brilliantly colored. Very desirable for cutting. Likes poor soil. Rustproof. Brilliant Rose, Scarlet, Red, Yellow, Bronze, White, or Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

★ STATICE (EVERLASTING)

—Plants thrive in sunny locations and in poor soil. Flowers borne in dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. Very dainty. Extensively used by florists. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.



Tritoma Pfitzer's Hybrids—
Red Hot Poker

STOCKS

EARLY GIANT IMPERIAL (26 in.) (See Illustration)—These giant stocks will unquestionably supersede all others for outdoor planting. Delightfully fragrant and very hardy. Chamois Rose, (Golden Old Rose), Lavender, Dark Blue, Fiery Blood Red, Santa Maria, (Giant White). Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM—An old-fashioned flower, well known. Pleasing especially because of wide range of colors and fragrance. Pkt. 10c.

TEXAS BLUE BONNETS

(LUPINES)—This lovely flower is fine for perennial borders. Reseeds itself. Grows practically anywhere. Does especially well on lime soils. Pkt. 10c.



Tithonia Speciosa Grandiflora Fireball—
The Golden Flower of the Incas

Above Prices Postpaid

USE PEAT MOSS AND VIGORO FOR RESULTS—

**Magnolia
Flower Seeds
Are
Fresh and Vital!**

PLANT MAGNOLIA SEEDS AND BULBS

ZINNIAS



Fantasy Zinnia—No picture can do justice to the charm of this easily raised variety.

TITHONIA—A startlingly brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.

FIREBALL—Dazzling scarlet-orange flower with clear yellow center borne on strong stems. **Pkt. 15c.**

SPECIOSA—Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

TOUCH-ME-NOT—(See Balsam)

TRITOMA (RED HOT POKER)—(See illustration)—The waxy orange-scarlet Tritoma blooms late in the year and makes a marvelous flash of color. Be sure to try some of these. **Pkt. 10c.**

VERBENA—Very desirable for massing in beds or borders. Blooms from early spring until heavy frost. Used extensively for raised mounds. Likes poor soil.

Lucifer—Bright Scarlet; Pink and Rose Shades; Purple Mantle, White or Finest Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

VINCA (PERIWINKLE)—Glossy dark green foliage, very attractive. Blossoms somewhat like those of phlox, but much larger and not borne in clusters. Pure White, Rose, White with Crimson Eye or Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**



Canna

WALLFLOWER—Vigorous stalks of fragrant double flowers in shades of Orange, Yellow, and Mulberry. Similar in flowering habits to stocks. Annual, Double Early Wonder. **Pkt. 10c.**

Perennial, Double Mixed
Pkt. 10c.

Each year many new and delightful flowers are produced in the zinnia family. We list those which have been tested and proved satisfactory in this area.

★ HOWARD'S GIANT CRESTED—This is a striking new large flower crested Zinnia, resulting from a cross between the Dahlia Flowered and Scabiosa types. It is especially pleasing for cut flowers, and has an amazing number of colors among which pastel tones predominate. Being new, it is not always true to type but there will be a further improvement along this line as time goes on. Approximately 75 per cent true at the present time. **Pkt. 25c.**

★ SUPER CROWN O' GOLD (3 ft.)—Combining the ruggedness of the California Giant with the soft effect of the Dahlia Flowered. Our pastel mixture includes soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink and various shades of salmon, buff, peach, cerise, as well as white and cream. Each petal, at the base, is overlaid with a deep golden yellow, while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. We consider this the finest of the Zinnias. **Pkt. 10c.**

★ FANTASY MIXED (see illustration)—No picture can do justice to the beauty of the Fantasy Zinnia. Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers medium size in a lovely range of shades. **Pkt. 10c.**

LINEARIS, ORANGE (10 in.)—Flowers usually measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. At first each petal carries a green stripe down the center but this later turns to light yellow. An unusually novel and attractive fall flower, good for borders or cut flowers. **Pkt. 10c.**

ZINNIA — LILLIPUT (12 in.)—Produces an abundance of double flowers about 1 inch in diameter. Very popular for bouquets.

SALMON GEM	GOLDEN GEM
ROSEBUD	WHITE GEM
CANARY GEM	SCARLET GEM
PURPLE GEM	

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid
Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid

ZINNIA — GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)—The largest of the Zinnias, sometimes measuring from 4 to 6 inches.

VIOLET QUEEN (Purple)
ORANGE KING
PURITY (White)
ROSE QUEEN
SCARLET QUEEN (Red)
LAVENDER QUEEN
MISS WILMOTT (Pink)

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid
Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid

DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)—Flowers are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across and are particularly liked for their slightly hollowed petals which are loosely placed.

DREAM (Orchid)	PURPLE PRINCE
CANARY YELLOW	ORIOLE (Orange)
ILLUMINATION (Rose)	
POLAR BEAR (White)	
WILL ROGERS (Scarlet Red)	

Pkt. 10c—Oz. \$1.10—Postpaid
Mixed: Pkt. 10c—Oz. 80c—Postpaid

BULBS FOR SP

(Shipments Begin

DA

Plants grow from 3 to 4 ft. high, and continue blooming most of the summer. Some of the blooms are immense—all are fine for cutting. Roots should be taken up at first danger of frost and kept stored in a warm dry place during winter. When planting in the spring, a sunny situation is desirable with plenty of space and air. Dig soil deeply, drain well, use only Vigoro or well-rotted sterilized fertilizer. Plants should be supported by tying to stakes, after attaining growth.

JERSEY BEAUTY—Soft pink bloom carried high above the foliage on long wiry stems. Probably the most popular of all dahlias.

JANE COWL—Large decorative flower. Warm buff and gold blending to a bright salmon at center.

DIANA—Very large art-type dahlia, brilliant scarlet, which does well in hot, dry climate conditions.

MRS. I. D. EVER WARNER—Soft orchid and a dahlia of great merit. Strong growing, very abundant bloomer, lending itself to exhibition or garden uses with equal success.

BASHFUL GIANT—One of the largest flowering decorative dahlias in existence. Exquisite apricot, with buff and gold tints. A free bloomer.

JEAN KERR—Lovely show dahlia. A beautiful clear white. Flowers uniform and perfect and produced on long stems well above foliage.

15c Each
6 for 85c
\$1.65 Per Dozen
Postpaid

You May Specify
Mixture at The
Quantity Price



Gladiolus—Q

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY! IN PLANTING

(and January 25th)

LAS

RIDE OF STRATFORD—Best of the red range decorative dahlias. Holds large size and perfect form throughout season and does well everywhere.

RIDE OF CALIFORNIA—Mammoth rich American Beauty' red dahlia. Tall and vigorous plant, flowering continuously from early summer until fall.

YELLOW COLOSSE—An excellent decorative dahlia. Glowing yellow.

PURPLE MANITOU—Deep violet purple flowers. A lovely dahlia if you like dark colors.

QUEEN MARY—Decorative rose pink which is growing in favor. We believe you would like it.

12½c Each—6 for 75c—\$1.35 per Dozen

Postpaid

You May Specify Mixture at Quantity Price

AMARYLLIS

The immensity of the blossoms of this lily is surprising, often measuring five and six inches across.

JOHNSON II
A deep velvety glowing red, with white stripes. Each 35c — Dozen \$3.50 — Postpaid.

LARGE HYBRIDS — Variety of colors, with huge blooms. Each 50c — Dozen \$5.75 — Postpaid.

QUEEN'S WREATH

(Mexican Love Vine)—An exceptionally fine climber with sprays of deep rose pink flowers, blooming all summer long. Do not plant before the ground is warm as bulbs are almost certain to rot in cold ground. Vine dies in the winter and comes again the next year provided roots are protected over the winter. Plant on south side of building. Each 35c—Dozen \$3.50—Postpaid



GLADIOLI

Among the showiest of the spring planting bulbs and very appealing in this section because of their adaptability to our conditions. Gladioli will thrive in almost any good soil except stiff clay. They require full sunlight and are liable to injury if too rich fertilizer is used. Plant bulbs 6 to 9 inches apart, the large ones 5 inches deep and the small ones 3 inches deep. Plant at intervals of 2 weeks during the spring and early summer. In this way, you will have a succession of blooms. Use water freely during the active growing season, to insure fine blossoms. Cultivate regularly.

MAID OF ORLEANS—A giant White Gladioli with mammoth florets. Milky White with a cream throat. This is a favorite white of many years standing.

PELEGRIINA—This variety was introduced by Pfitzer in 1931 and has consistently grown in popularity. It is a deep Blue-Violet with huge flowers and tall spikes.

MINUET—The unquestioned leader of the true orchid coloring. A vigorous grower with tall spikes and giant flowers.

BETTY NUTHALL—Coral Pink with pale orange throat, carmine tinted.

DEBONAIR—A dainty light Pink with a creamy throat. Large strong spikes.

COMMANDER KOEHL—Another Pfitzer introduction made in 1929. Retaining popularity because of its immense flowers and strong spikes. Gigantic flowers of Dark Scarlet, well formed. No blotches.

DREAM OF BEAUTY—A gorgeous pure rose-red Gladioli that will complete your shades of Red. Don't fail to include this in your garden!

LA PALOMA—A beautiful rich deep orange. One of the loveliest of all glads.

PICARDY—Apricot Pink, huge spikes with as many as 10 florets open at one time. Hardy and beautiful.

WURTEMBERGIA — Tall Scarlet with white-throat. Gorgeous.

LOYALTY — A lovely ruffled clear yellow, soft and rich.

½ Doz. 35c—Doz. 60c—100 \$3.75—Postpaid

The above bulbs may be assorted to make up total quantities.

CANNAS

Especially well adapted to the South. Whether you want a dwarf or tall plant, you can find the color and height listed:

KING HUMBERT—3½ ft. Bronze foliage. Large orange scarlet flowers, streaked with crimson and gold. An orchid flowering Canna.

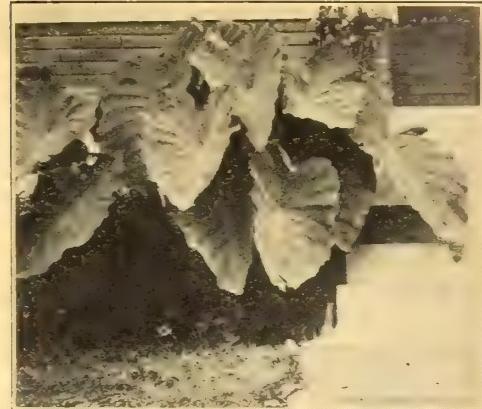
YELLOW KING HUMBERT—4 ft. Foliage very dark green. Flowers rich yellow, spotted and blotched with bright red. Orchid flowering. If given sufficient water, will grow 6 to 7 ft. high.

FIERY CROSS (5 ft.) — Gorgeous tall red Canna with green foliage.

INDIANA (4 ft.) — Foliage is of dark green with large orange flowers.

KING MIDAS (3 ft.)—The nearest we have to a pure lemon-yellow dwarf Canna. Foliage green. Red dots well down the throat.

10c Each—3 for 25c—85c per Dozen Postpaid



Caladiums—Ideal for Backgrounds

EUREKA (3 ft.)—White, large heads and petals, light green foliage. The greatest of the white Cannas.

THE PRESIDENT (4 ft.)—Rich green foliage. Flowers glowing scarlet of immense size, sometimes seven inches across when full open. Flowers produced on strong, erect stalks, well above the heavy foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND (3 ft.)—Foliage bright green with very large pink flowers similar to The President.

RICHARD WALLACE (4 ft.)—Deep canary yellow, with limited number of red dots in throat. Bright green foliage.

10c Each—3 for 25c—85c per Dozen Postpaid

CALADIUMS

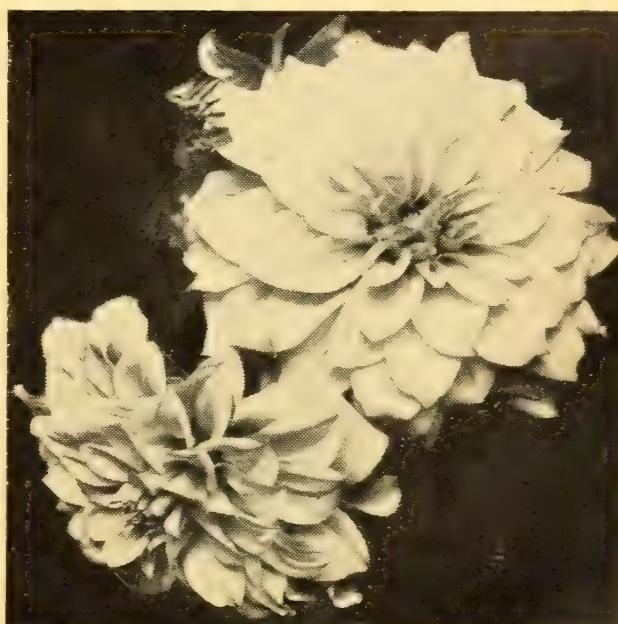
(Elephant Ears), a lovely foliage plant, particularly desirable for large gardens.

Medium 25c—Large 50c—Jumbo 65c Postpaid

TUBEROSES

Beautiful wax-like white flowers of heavy fragrance. They are native to this section. Harvest your bulbs very late in the fall, after they have died down, and separate before replanting in the spring. These bulbs flower from June until frost.

2 for 15c—Dozen 50c—100, \$3.25—Postpaid



Dahlia

PLANT MAGNOLIA SEEDS AND BULBS — THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN QUALITY!

ZINNIAS

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TITHONIA — A startlingly brilliant flower. Flowers last well. Adapted to Texas conditions.

FIREBALL — Dazzling scarlet-orange flower with clear yellow center borne on strong stems. **Pkt. 15c.**

SPECIOSA — Mixed. **Pkt. 10c.**

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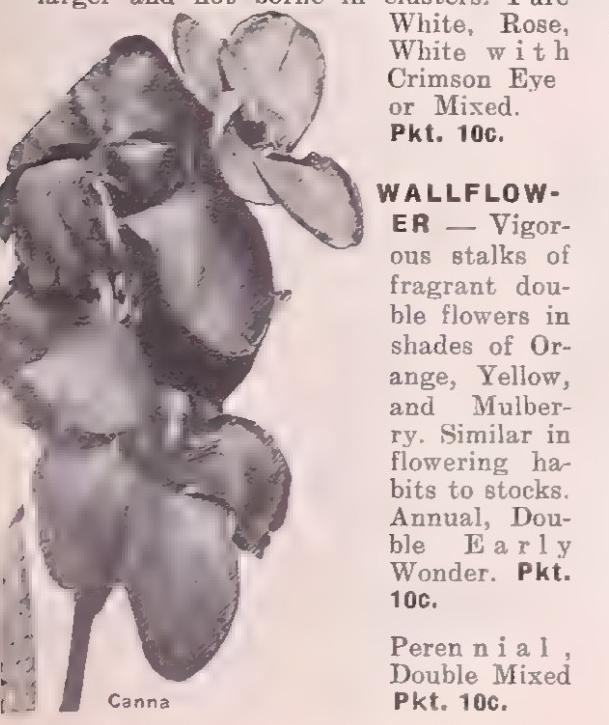
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ILLUMINATION (Rose)
POLAR BEAR (White)
WILL ROGERS (Scarlet Red)

Perennial, Double Mixed
Pkt. 10c.



Canna

BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

(Shipments Begin Around January 25th)

DAHLIAS

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6 for 85c
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You May Specify
Mixture at The
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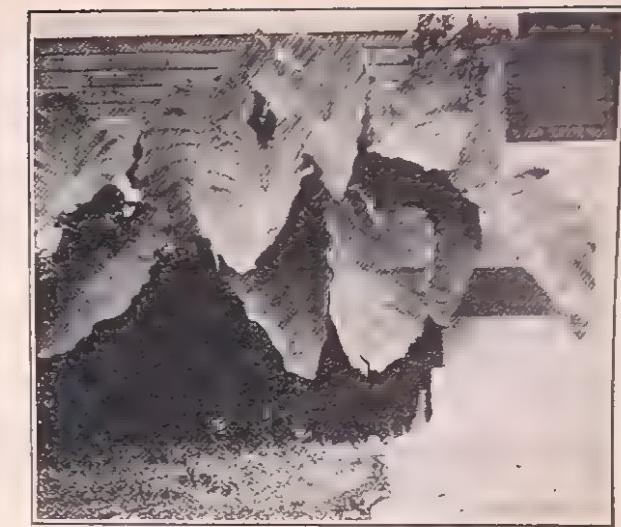
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THE PRESIDENT (4 ft.) — Rich green foliage. Flowers glowing scarlet of immense size, sometimes seven inches across when full open. Flowers produced on strong, erect stalks, well above the heavy foliage.

CITY OF PORTLAND (3 ft.) — Foliage bright green with very large pink flowers similar to The President.

RICHARD WALLACE (4 ft.) — Deep canary yellow, with limited number of red dots in throat. Bright green foliage.

**10c Each—3 for 25c—85c per Dozen
Postpaid**

CALADIUMS

(Elephant Ears), a lovely foliage plant, particularly desirable for large gardens.

**Medium 25c—Large 50c—Jumbo 65c
Postpaid**

TUBEROSES

Beautiful wax-like white flowers of heavy fragrance. They are native to this section. Harvest your bulbs very late in the fall, after they have died down, and separate before replanting in the spring. These bulbs flower from June until frost.

2 for 15c—Dozen 50c—100, \$3.25—Postpaid



Dahlia



LAWNS and How to Build Them

A little planning, good seeds, good plant food, cultivation and attention will repay you many times.

Lawn Grass Seed

No one kind of grass produces a lawn which will keep green through the entire year, and for that reason we have a number of different kinds of mixtures. If you have a satisfactory summer lawn, then our Winter Grass Mixture may be used to produce a winter lawn. Winter lawns must be reseeded every year, unless they are allowed to go to seed in the spring before cutting, which is not usually done. For shady spots, plant our Shady Mixture. Bermuda will not grow in shady spots. In semi-shade Bermuda will grow, if given plenty of plant food and water.

Magnolia Shady Lawn Mixture—A mixture of grasses that thrive in shady locations, under trees or close to walls. Remember that trees use a lot of plant food. Your lawn under trees, therefore, must be given much more plant food and moisture than treeless spaces. 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 75c—2 Lbs. \$1.45—10 Lbs. \$6.30—Postpaid.**

Building a New Lawn—Save six or eight inches of top soil and carefully replace after grading. Harrow and rake this top soil until fine and level, then apply Vigoro Plant Food at the rate of 4 lbs. to 100 square feet, sow the grass seed, then rake and harrow and roll if possible. Keep the ground well watered and apply Vigoro at least twice during the first season. This work may be done either in Spring or Fall.

Magnolia Winter Lawn Mixture—Sow during September or October at the rate of one pound to two hundred square feet. Before sowing, mow the lawn closely and if the Bermuda is very thick, give it a top dressing of one inch loamy soil and Vigoro. Then rake the lawn and water thoroughly. If allowed to seed in the spring this grass will reseed itself, but if kept cut it must be replanted. **Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.90—Postpaid.**

Bermuda Grass—Bermuda Grass seed is the best for sunny exposures and summer lawns. Plant either in spring or late summer when weather is warm and soil moist. Sown before a rainy season, seed comes up in short time, otherwise it germinates slowly. Sow 2 lbs. for every thousand square feet. Mix with dry sand to get an easy even distribution. **Lb. 70c—2 Lbs. \$1.35—10 Lbs. 4.30—Postpaid.**

Hulled Bermuda Grass—Germinates much more rapidly than unhulled seed. Especially desirable for spring planting. Sow 2 lbs. for every 3,000 sq. ft. **Lb. 85c—2 Lbs. \$1.65—10 Lbs. \$5.80—Postpaid.**

Winter Rye—A very fine winter lawn grass. Plant 1 lb. to each 100 sq. ft. Adaptable almost everywhere. **Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.80—Postpaid.**

Rebuilding an Old Lawn—It may be necessary to plow up and harrow. Cheap fertilizers will damage the turf. If the lawn is of Bermuda grass, roots will come back and form a satisfactory turf in the spring, although reseeding greatly improves the quality. Fertilize thoroughly with Vigoro, and never use cheap, unbalanced fertilizers on your lawn.



Carpet Grass—Popular for lawn purposes, in localities of ample rainfall. A plow-up kills Carpet Grass. It will not withstand long drouths. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 95c—10 Lbs. \$3.30—Postpaid.**

Kentucky Blue—A desirable lawn grass in some sections of Texas. However, we recommend it only where it has been proved. Plant 1 lb. to the 200 sq. ft. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 95c—10 Lbs. \$3.10—Postpaid.**

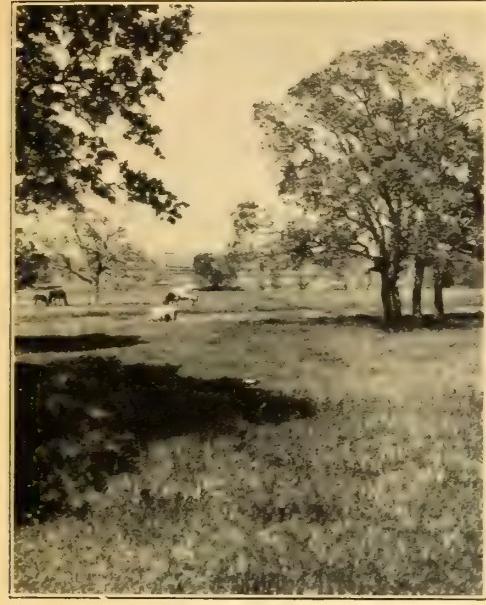
GRASS Must Be Fed for Thick, Velvety Turf

Feed Vigoro to an established lawn in the early spring.

The rate of application is 4 pounds per 100 square feet or approximately 1,700 pounds per acre. Apply evenly by hand just as if you were sowing grass seed, or use a Vigoro Spreader. No watering is required when the lawn is fed early, before growth starts. And the grass, starting growth earlier than weeds, will be thick and strong enough to choke out great numbers of them.

Spring feeding helps fight crab grass, dandelions, and other weeds by making the grass strong enough to resist their growth.

Fall Application. Fall feeding may be done at any time between late August and October 1. Fall feeding is particularly desirable so that lawns will go through the winter in good shape. Feed at rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet. See Page 42 for prices.



THESE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOLLOWED CAREFULLY WILL BUILD SUCCESSFUL PASTURES

FERTILIZATION: Pastures, like other crops, can produce only in proportion to quality of the soil. You can readily test the quality of your own soil with our Soil Test Kits as illustrated and described on Page 41 of this catalog. Where there is absence of lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen, the growth will be proportionately poor. These should be supplied by treatment with manures, commercial fertilizers and turning under green cover crops. A firm seed bed is essential to grasses and clovers.

RESEEDING: Reseeding to improve worn out pastures, without first correcting mineral deficiency and preparing the soil, is to invite poor stands or failure. Building one good acre of pasture is better than two acres half done. Variety planting gives continuous grazing.

JUDICIOUS GRAZING: Turning stock onto pasture that has not been given time to get a good start, allowing stock to trample over pasture too much in wet weather, keeping a pasture too constantly in use to allow for regrowth—these are some of the reasons for poor pastures. Cross-fencing and rotating use of your pastures will pay in better grass crops.

WEED CONTROL: Clear the ground properly, sometimes burning off, discing or plowing under and rolling level before reseeding. Then plant SEED FREE FROM WEEDS. Mow weedy pastures just before the weeds go to seed.

HARROWING: Pastures should be harrowed from time to time, in order to spread droppings, prevent growth from becoming patchy, and to keep the soil more uniformly fertile. However, harrowing or discing are not substitutes for fertilization and good seeds, nor can they make up for their lack in building good pastures.

SOD BOUND PASTURES: When pasture plants remain stunted in growth and go to seed early, the cause is sometimes a "sod bound" condition. The pasture has either been grazed to death, lacks soil fertility, or needs discing. Sometimes it is a combination of all three. However, discing cannot cure starvation, make poor seeds grow or overcome too intense use of the pasture. Where the turf is thin, discing is not recommended. Suitable fertilization can usually bring such pastures to life, if the seed foundation is there.

TO SUM-UP: Select pasture locations easily accessible to barns and water supply. . . . Fence and cross fence for rotation. . . . Drain or terrace before seeding. . . . Prepare your seed bed. Use fertilizer to increase production. . . . Plant with GOOD seeds suitable to your soil. . . . Graze lightly until plants take root. . . . Keep weeds down by mowing. . . . Reseed often enough to keep pastures producing. . . . Treat your pasture as a valuable CROP.

PASTURES—and HOW to GROW THEM

Vital to Good Farm Management • Reclaim Your Waste Acreage

Magnolia Permanent Pasture Mixtures Tested and Proved

North and Central Texas—Bermuda, in North and Central Texas, may be sodded in clumps, and since it spreads very rapidly, you get a good stand quickly. At the same time you sod, or if you already have a Bermuda stand, plant our Pasture Mixture for North and Central Texas. This consists of Rye, Dallis and Rescue Grasses, Black Medic, Spotted Leaf Bur, and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.80—Postpaid.**

East Texas Sandy Up-Lands—In this section, also, it is very desirable to have a Bermuda base. Our mixture consists of Rescue, Dallis and Rye Grasses, and Black Medic, Lespedeza and Spotted Leaf Bur Clovers, which should be sown at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.80—Postpaid.**

East Texas Black Lands—Mixture consists of Bermuda, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Black Medic, Hop and Sweet Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to

NOTE—Bur clover in the wool of sheep penalizes the producer. If you plan to pasture sheep, order pasture mixture less bur clover and other seeds will be substituted.

25 pounds per acre. Where a stand of Bermuda is already had, the mixture may be ordered without the Bermuda Grass Seed. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.80—Postpaid.**

East Texas Moist Lands—A Mixture of Dallis, Rescue, Carpet and Red Top Grasses, and Lespedeza and White Dutch Clovers, which is to be sown at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Bottom Lands in Southeast Texas—Our pasture mixture for this territory consists of Bermuda, Rye, Dallis and Carpet Grasses, and Lespedeza, Hop, White Dutch and Black Medic Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Gulf Coast—Consists of Carpet, Rescue, Rye and Dallis Grasses, and Lespedeza, White Dutch, Melilotus Indica and California Hulled Bur Clovers. Sow at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. **1 Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$3.00—Postpaid.**

Supplement Pastures With These Good Grasses

Dallis Grass

Dallis Grass prefers heavy soils, with lots of moisture, but will grow wherever there is sufficient fertility to sustain grass. It is difficult to establish, because seeds germinate slowly, and often young plants are killed from too little moisture. It pays when established, however, because it provides the nearest to year-round pasture possible to get from grass. Stock prefer it; it stops washed places quickly; and when well rooted, gives unsurpassed grazing. Also, it permits other grasses and clovers to live, but will eventually choke out weeds. Easily killed with cultivation. Plant any time except in the drouthy summer, 5 to 10 lbs. of seed to the acre. **Lb. 45c—2 Lbs. 85c—10 Lbs. \$3.30—Postpaid.**

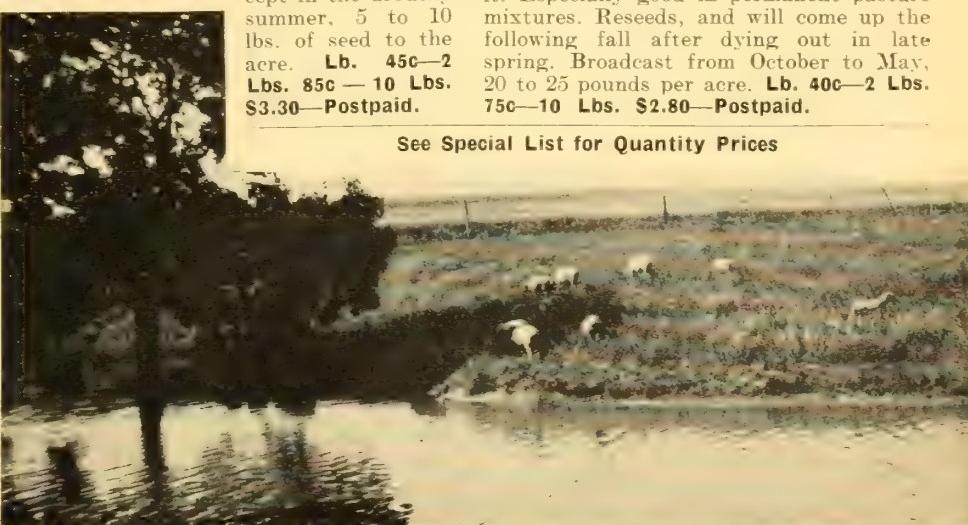
Carpet Grass

Does well on land lacking lime. Requires considerable moisture. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Makes splendid permanent pasture and its creeping habit of growth enables it to stand close grazing without injury. It is not a pest. One plowing will kill it. Recommended more highly than Bermuda grass for coastal plains. Plant September and October; also February to May, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb. 50c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$3.30—Postpaid.**

Rescue Grass

Very good winter and spring pasture grass adaptable to practically any soil condition. Very nutritious and stock like it. Especially good in permanent pasture mixtures. Reseeds, and will come up the following fall after dying out in late spring. Broadcast from October to May, 20 to 25 pounds per acre. **Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.80—Postpaid.**

See Special List for Quantity Prices



ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY PASTURE GRASSES

Bermuda Grass

Bermuda is especially well adapted to drouth resistant needs of the Southwest. In many territories it should form the basis of practically all permanent pastures. Thrives everywhere except on water-logged or very light, poor, sandy soils. Grows well in combination with other pasture plants. The strong root system helps prevent washing. Plant from February to November: 10 to 15 lbs. per acre, unhulled seeds; 5 to 10 lbs. hulled seeds.

Hulled: Lb. 85c—10 Lbs. \$5.80

Unhulled: Lb. 70c—10 Lbs. \$4.30

Postpaid



Giant Sudan in comparison with regular strain

Alfalfa ENRICHES YOUR LAND

Inoculate With Nitragin "A" to Increase Yield

Its hardiness makes it adaptable for almost any climate, and soil except acid soil, which should be corrected by the use of lime and ample drainage. Alfalfa enriches the soil. Sow 18 to 20 pounds per acre on well prepared clean, firm soil, covering about one inch with harrow, followed by roller. Keep weeds clipped down with mower until alfalfa thoroughly covers the ground.

Common (Chilean) Alfalfa—This is the best variety of alfalfa for Texas, having produced better for years than any other variety. Square Brand seeds are grown by the best alfalfa seed growers, double recleaned. Our seeds are free from Johnson and dodder and high in germination and purity. This variety stands cold weather better than others.

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa—While this is a good variety, over a period of years, the Common alfalfa (also known as Chilean) has proved the hardier, and therefore we believe the Common to be more valuable. However, Hairy Peruvian does stool out well and produces abundantly.

See Special List for prices of Alfalfa. There is a shortage of Alfalfa which makes it impossible to quote in this catalog.

See Special List For Quantity Prices

Kentucky Blue Grass

A good grass for inclusion in pasture mixtures. Succeeds best on limestone land, but does well on stiff clay and medium soils. Needs considerable moisture. We do not recommend planting alone in Texas, since it does not stand extreme heat well. Good results are obtained when planted in shady places. Plant 35 pounds to the acre, in the fall of the year.

Lb. 50c—10 Lbs. \$3.80—Postpaid

Red Top or Herd's Grass

Is recommended for heavy, moist lowlands as it withstands wet weather but also does well on most any good rich soil. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Lb. 35c—10 Lbs. \$2.50—Postpaid.

Johnson Grass

Is hard to eradicate in the South, continues to grow year after year from the roots, except in climates with zero temperatures. Makes fine quality hay withstands drouth and is very prolific.

Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid

Italian Rye Grass

Satisfactory on any soil with fertility to sustain grass. Provides unsurpassed winter and spring grazing. If not grazed too closely at seeding time, it will reseed itself. However, most farmers and stockmen prefer to use the grass and reseed because the seed is low in price. This grass will solve your winter pasture problem. Seeds should be broadcast on unprepared land and harrowed in lightly. Use 28 to 30 pounds of seed to the acre, if sown alone; 10 to 15 lbs. when sown with other seeds.

Lb. 30c—10 Lbs. \$1.80—Postpaid

Mesquite or Velvet Grass

A hardy long-lived perennial with soft broad leaves, never getting coarse. Grows from 8 to 12 inches high. Especially recommended to sow with other grasses. Produces a good quality of hay, but if planted alone does not yield as large tonnage as many other grasses. Drouth resistant and adaptable to most soil conditions. Sow September or October; also March and April, 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

Lb. 40c—10 Lbs. \$3.10—Postpaid

PLANT MAGNOLIA GIANT SUDAN FOR GRAZING—FOR HAY—FOR SEED

For hay, sow broadcast and harrow in, using from 20 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre. Grass should not be grazed until plants are from 15 to 18 inches high. Plant from March to July.

MAGNOLIA GIANT SUDAN has proved its value for several years now. The only complaint we have had is "too much growth" under excess rains. The yields of hay this past season were immense.

All of the seeds we offer this year are of the Giant strain—from our own growing. We think we have enough for a normal year's

demand, but apparently there will be much more than a normal demand, for even before this catalog was turned over to the printer for his work, customers were calling for Magnolia Giant Sudan, that they might be sure to have their requirements filled for another season.

This strain withstood the drouth of the 1940 season, and produced a good yield of seed under this year's rain, so we have no hesitancy in recommending it.

MAGNOLIA GIANT SUDAN—Per Lb. 20c—
10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid

Lespedezas

These varieties of the clover family do very well in some sections of Texas where there is sufficient moisture—particularly in East Texas. They produce an abundance of fine hay and are good soil builders. Inoculate with Nitragin "L" to increase yield.

Korean Lespedeza—A mammoth early variety, which withstands dry hot weather very well. Is especially good for black land. About 30 days earlier than other varieties. Resistant to storm and a heavy seed yielder. Sow in spring, 35 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 25c—10 Lbs. \$1.60—Postpaid

Sericia Lespedeza—We consider to be very good. It has a wide range of adaptability. In many areas it has replaced alfalfa because of its heavy yield—four and five cuttings being reported despite lack of moisture. The plant is high in protein value. Sericea should be planted in the spring, when all danger of frost is over and sown and cared for like alfalfa or clover. Plant 10 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 35c—10 Lbs. \$2.70—Postpaid



Roots of 6 Months Old Plants of Sericea Lespedeza

MAGNOLIA WINTER VETCH

Inoculate With Nitragin "C" to Increase Yield

The method of planting and cultivating vetch has a tremendous influence on the growth, weather hardiness and final yield. Loosen the soil from three to five inches. Use of 150 lbs. of 18% Superphosphate was found by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to more than double the yield of vetch. Inoculation of seeds also added to the yield materially. Plant seeds not less than two or three inches deep. When crop is turned under for green manure, disc or harrow the land before planting another crop. Sow from August to November for winter pasture, and in early spring for summer pasture. It improves soil tremendously. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre when planted alone. We recom-



mend equal amounts of Vetch and Oats sown together so that Vetch will have proper support in growing.

Hairy Winter Vetch—Proved the best of the vetches in five years of tests in the Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations. This variety not only produced the highest yields during each year of the test, but was more dependable during periods of cold weather and other adverse climatic conditions. Under average conditions yielded from 8 to 10 tons per acre; 12 to 14 tons were not unusual and 19 tons have been recorded.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.70—Postpaid

Can also furnish common and mixed Vetch.

MAGNOLIA CLOVERS—For Hay—Green Manure—Forage

Splendid soil renovators, being resistant to most insects and fungus diseases. Some clovers add as much as 200 lbs. of nitrogen per acre in a year.

Proved Varieties:

Bur Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Highly desirable because of its adaptability to soil conditions, its fine winter pasturage and its tendency to materially improve soil. This clover should not be planted in pastures for sheep, since its burs will reduce wool grade. Two varieties are offered:

California Bur—The most practical because seeds are offered hulled. This is of especial value when being planted with other grasses and clovers. May be planted in both spring and fall, but fall is preferred, using 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.70

Postpaid

Giant Southern Bur—Somewhat more resistant to cold than the California variety, but otherwise very similar. Seeds are offered only in the bur. Sow 30 to 50 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.80

Postpaid

Black Medic or Yellow Trefoil

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

Does well on all soils except loose sandy or water-soaked. The plant is similar to alfalfa except that it spreads more and lays flat on the ground. May be sown from early September to March or April. Reseeds itself and yields an excellent quality of hay of high nutrient. Sow 15 pounds per acre when planting alone or 2 to 3 pounds when planting with other clovers and grasses.

Lb. 40c—2 Lbs. 75c—10 Lbs. \$2.70

Terrace Strip Planted With Hubam Clover Not Inoculated



Mr. Dulaney Reported a 25% Increase in Yield of Both Seed and Hay From Inoculated Seeds

See Special List For Quantity Prices

NITRAGIN IMPROVES YIELDS TREMENDOUSLY FOR A FEW CENTS PER ACRE

Page 29



Clover for Greater Milk Production

Melilotus Indica (Annual Yellow Blossom Clover)

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

This clover is also called "Sour Clover". It is used extensively as a cover crop, particularly in orchards. It grows from 1 to 4 feet tall and will produce 5 to 10 tons of green matter by early May. Sown in fall or spring, 15 to 20 pounds per acre.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.30

Postpaid

Hubam Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

An annual white flowering sweet clover of very rapid growth. It is similar in food value to the Biennial White Flowering clover. Plant in fall or spring, 15 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—10 Lbs. \$2.50

Postpaid

White Dutch Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

This clover is being recommended for pasture work by the Texas Experiment Station, particularly for use in East Texas. Plantings made at the Lufkin Station resulted in furnishing an abundant amount of feed from February 1st to well up in May, both for forage and cutting. It is also very desirable for an early green manure crop. The plant reseeds itself, but care should be used to see that the seed reaches the soil. Plant on closely cropped pastures and where already planted, pasture should be grazed down closely in early fall, so seeds will be sure to reach the soil. Sow 3 to 5 pounds per acre.

Lb. 95c—2 Lbs. \$1.85—10 Lbs. \$8.30

Postpaid

Sweet White Flowering Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "A"

A biennial, and a great sub-soiler. Roots penetrate deep, breaking up hardpan, and then decompose, adding humus to the soil. Plant in September or October; also February to April, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds of clover with 1½ to 2 bushels of oats per acre, in well settled soil, covering lightly and then following with a roller. May be planted alone also.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$1.90

Postpaid

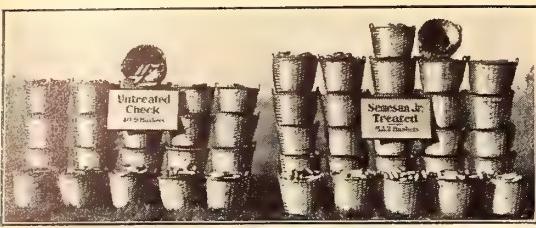
Hop Clover

Inoculate With Nitragin "B"

Upright growth, bearing small yellow blooms. This is a good clover for late winter and spring pastures, being one of the earliest to give grazing. It does well on sandy and waste lands. Grows 12 to 15 inches high. Plant 3 to 6 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 60c—2 Lbs. \$1.15—10 Lbs. \$4.80—Postpaid

Terrace Strip Planted With Hubam Clover Inoculated With Nitragin



It pays to treat seed corn with Semesan Jr.

At Last! TRUE TEXAS HYBRID SEED CORN

1942 introduces Texas Hybrid Seed corn in commercial quantities. While sufficient seeds were planted last year to prove their value; compared to Texas' total corn acreage, hybrid seed corn planted was negligible.

Northern grown hybrid seed corns are not adapted to Texas climatic conditions. If they produce large crops, ear worm damage cuts down yields to little if any above open pollinated types, because of loose shucks of northern strains.

Continuous tests made by Texas Agricultural Experiment Stations, commercial seedsmen, large planters, etc., have proved that Texas Hybrid Seed Corn can be depended on to produce yields of approximately 20 per cent above open pollinated corns.

In our Nation's principal corn growing States, hybrid corns have so far out-yielded open pollinated types that practically 80 per cent of the corn now planted is hybrid corn. This year Texas has produced sufficient hybrid seed corn to plant about 2 per cent of our normal corn acreage, so we recommend booking requirements early.

Planters of hybrid corns should not save seed from the crop, for when replanted the strain degenerates and produces a crop of nubbins and grainless ears which will be a big loss.

We have had grown for us under the certification program of the State of Texas, a crop of Texas Hybrid No. 8 Seed Corn—produced from Texas State Certified Yellow Surcropper (from the Denton Agricultural Station) crossed with Hybrid 127C x 132A (from the Temple Station). The last State Hybrid Corn inspector to see this crop said it was "just about the best in the State." Texas Hybrid No. 8 is the Double Top Cross Hybrid, best adapted to the northern and central parts of Texas.

1 Peck \$2.25; ½ Bushel \$4.00—1 Bushel \$7.50—2 Bushels or more \$7.25 per bushel—F.O.B. Dallas

Smooth Lawns and Good Gardens Require

GOOD WORKING TOOLS

A good lawn mower, Vigoro spreader, rake, hoe, spade, fork, grubbing and cultivating tools, a good garden hose . . . all should be in the tool house of every owner of a lawn and garden. A time saver for real soaking of lawns is the "Soil Soaker". Read about it in the garden tool section.

MAGNOLIA SEED CORN

At the low per acre cost no one can afford to plant inferior seed corn. It is one of our most important crops. Good seed costs only a few cents per acre more than poor seed. Yet the yield can easily double or triple the cash you receive for the crop. We recommend Southern grown seed in most instances, especially in good rich soil. We handle Northern grown corn for those wanting early maturity.

Protect Against Seed-Borne Diseases With SEMESAN JR.

Protect Against Crows with STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

Southern Grown Corns

Yellow Corn

Yellow Dent—115 to 125 days. We believe we are offering the very best Yellow Dent seed corn to be found on the Texas market. Our growers have devoted their best efforts to the growing of this corn for many years—and they know how to do it.

Yellow Surcropper—100 to 110 days. Yellow Surcropper is an early maturing, drouth-resistant variety which will make some kind of a crop even under very unfavorable conditions, when most varieties fail completely. It is well suited to the less fertile upland soils where it is much more dependable than typical Yellow Dent varieties. Yellow Surcropper does not have quite so deep or uniform a color as Yellow Dent, but it is much richer in Vitamin A than white varieties, which have practically none.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

Red Corn

Red June—110 to 120 days. This variety of June corn is very popular, principally because of its drouth-resistance. Its ear is slightly larger than that of the Dwarf Mexican June.

Strawberry—115 to 125 days. A popular, and high yielding corn in Texas and other Southern states. Large ear with strawberry colored kernels; a fine all-purpose corn.

Bloody Butcher—120 to 130 days. Second in vitamin content to Magnolia Yellow Dent. 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Deep grains, producing an enormous yield.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

Northern Grown Corns

Reid's Yellow Dent—100 to 110 days. This is one of the most popular corns in the United States, and is much used in the South due to early maturity. The grains are very deep, closely packed, butt and tips almost entirely covered over. Produces a good size ear.

Gold Mine—90 to 100 days. Bright golden yellow. Small cob. Similar to Silver Mine.

Silver Mine—90 to 100 days. Quick maturing and hardy; also splendid yielder. Pure white kernel, small white cob.

Early White Pearl—85 to 100 days. Largely used for roasting ears. Is the earliest maturing corn on the market. Produces large, uniform ears with pure white kernels.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

Blue Corn

Squaw Seed Corn—105 to 115 days. A natural drouth-resisting variety. Grains are a combination of colors mostly blue and white. Large ears, good yield. Plant any time from March to August. Compare favorably with Mexican June Corn for later planting.

See Special Quantity List for Prices

White Corn

Drouth Resistant—100 to 110 days. A white corn grown to meet the drouthy conditions of Texas. Makes a sturdy heavy bladed plant, with ears considerably larger than the average corn, slightly denting. Desirable for roasting ears, which are produced somewhat earlier than other varieties.

Chisholm Red Cob—115 to 125 days. A native variety, large ear, large deep creamy-white grain. Red cob. Has no equal as a milling corn. It is medium early.

Surcropper—100 to 110 days. The most popular early maturing corn. Its drouth-resisting qualities make it desirable for summer planting as well as spring. Planted extensively on stubble after grain harvest. Large white grain on white cob. Medium large and well formed ear.

Dwarf Mexican June—100 to 110 days. This is a dependable drouth-resisting corn which may be planted the latter part of May, June and July. It is popular for stubble planting and roasting ears. By all means be sure to include Dwarf Mexican June in your garden.



Pop Corn

Best Pop Corn Varieties

A profitable crop. Yields well even in unfavorable weather. Cultivate the same as field corn. May be planted from March to May. One pound will plant 200 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds to the acre.

South American—100 days. Very popular variety on account of its rich yellow color. It is the standard yellow pop corn for the South. Pops into a very large white fluffy piece. Ears 5 to 6 inches long.

White Rice—90 days. This variety has white, large pointed grains that pop nicely. A good variety for home popping. A good yielder; ears are 6 to 7 inches long.

Japanese Hulless or Little Buster—80 to 85 days. A very prolific white variety used to a great extent by commercial poppers. Ears 4 to 5 inches.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid



Mangel Wurzel

STOCK CARROTS

The Stock Carrot is another very valuable root for increasing milk production and fattening stock. While not so popular as the Stock Beet, it is an extremely valuable crop. Experiment stations throughout Texas have been finding consistently that root crops frequently pay off mortgages, and they are recommending them to dairy and stock men everywhere.

White Belgian—The finest carrot for stock feeding, roots averaging fourteen inches in diameter at the crown, tapering very slightly downward. Flesh and skin are white, tinged with green on the upper portion. Provide abundant food for your stock—and especially desirable for dairy cattle.

Pkt. 10c—Oz. 25c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 65c—Lb. \$1.85
Postpaid

FEEDING REQUIREMENTS

FOR COWS—HORSES—HOGS—CHICKENS

Feeding requirements for ONE YEAR of the ordinary farm animals are outlined by feeding authorities to be about as follows:

FOR 1 COW— $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres are needed, divided as follows: 2 acres in oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in corn, head and/or root crops, 1 acre to hay and pasture.

FOR 1 SOW—1 acre pasture sown in Sudan grass, peas, oats, wheat or barley; 7 acres in corn, head and root crops.

FOR 1 BEEF—2 acres corn, head or root crops; $\frac{1}{2}$ acre Sudan grass, peas or alfalfa. Each animal requires during a year 10 pounds grain and 9 pounds of hay, per pound of live weight. Calf one year old weighs about 520 pounds.

FOR 2 HORSES—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops, 3 acres Sudan grass or other hay for pasture. Total 8 acres per team.

FOR 60 HENS—3 acres oats, 2 acres corn or head crops and one acre of sowed pasture.

If you have the land and the stock, figure out from this table about what your feed requirements for a year will be—and raise it yourself. Why buy feed half the year?

PLANT YOUR FEED CROPS ACCORDINGLY

ROOT CROPS

Yield Enormous Quantities of Excellent Stock Feed

MANGEL WURZEL BEETS

For increased milk production and stock fattening. Especially well adapted to Texas soils. When well grown, roots will yield an immense amount of valuable feed. No larger yield per acre can be secured than that grown from the Stock Beet. In an extremely drouthy summer, one of our

customers produced 13 wagon loads of roots from a little over an acre of Mangels. Grow in almost any soil but deep loams are necessary for heavy yields of the long variety. Due to conditions, all varieties are not available this year.

CULTURE—Plow your land deep and prepare thoroughly. Plant early in the spring in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and cover the seed about 1 inch. Cultivate frequently. When about three inches high, begin thinning and continue at intervals until the roots stand from 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. Use an ounce to 100 feet or from 4 to 6 pounds per acre.

Mammoth Long Red—Roots are very large, uniformly straight and well formed. Flesh is white, tinged with rose. This variety is preferred by hog raisers because of its enormous tonnage. It yields

Pkt. 5c—Oz. 15c— $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 40c—Lb. \$1.10—Postpaid

INCREASE PER ACRE PEANUT YIELD

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

For medium light, loamy or sandy land, peanuts are one of the most profitable crops that can be grown. Often yield as much as fifty bushels per acre on land too poor to plant corn. Produce ordinarily about a ton of excellent forage per acre in addition to the crop of nuts. In harvesting plow the peanuts and then stack against stakes stuck into the ground, the roots with the peanuts on them to the center and the leaves outside.

Spanish Peanuts—This variety grows compactly, making them easy to cultivate. While nuts are small, they are sweet and of finer flavor than the larger sorts, and contain a higher per cent of oil. "Pops", so common in larger varieties, are seldom found in the Spanish. The best crop in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm, where stock is raised, should be without them. Pods usually contain two nuts or kernels and adhere well to plant when digging. Our seeds have sticks, trash and foreign material removed. Plant 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.30
Postpaid

Tennessee Long Red—Does well on black waxy land as well as sandy soil. Larger in size, with greater number of nuts than most varieties grown in the South. A splendid commercial variety and very productive. Use 30 to 40 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.40
Postpaid

Improved Virginia Jumbo—A standard variety for roasting. Planted almost exclusively by the peanut growers of Virginia. The vines furnish excellent forage. Grows upright and easily cultivated. Use 21 pounds to the acre.

Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—10 Lbs. \$2.00
Postpaid



Inoculation with Nitragin Increased Peanut Yield 5 Bushels Per Acre; Hay Yield Between 15% and 20%, on Mr. Moody's farm.

Inoculated and Uninoculated Peanuts Grown on Farm of T. W. Moody, Commerce, Texas

See Special List for Quantity Prices

MAGNOLIA TESTED SEEDS INSURE LARGE YIELDS OF MARKETABLE CROPS

Page 31



Egyptian Wheat (Shallu)

120 days. Also known as Chicken Corn. Grain grows something like broom corn. It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It has been planted in almost every section of Texas and has done well everywhere. Very productive, making a big yield of both grain and fodder. Very good for fattening hogs.

**Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.20
Postpaid**

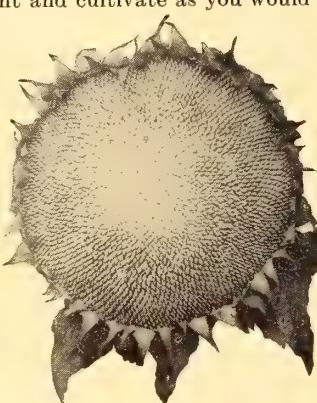
ENSILAGE ECONOMY

is greatly increased through the use of efficient hammer mills, ensilage cutters and silo fillers. We unhesitatingly recommend Gehl equipment as the best on the market. See page 46.

Magnolia Mammoth Sunflower

Mammoth Russian—Produces an enormous head, from 12 to 20 inches in diameter. On light, well drained, well tilled, fertile soils yields from 30 to 50 bushels per acre. Plant and cultivate as you would corn. May be planted some earlier, using 5 to 10 lbs. per acre. As a poultry food mixed with other grains it has no equal.

**Lb. 25c
2 Lbs. 45c
10 Lbs.
\$1.70
Postpaid**



MAGNOLIA QUADROON MILO

85 days. This strain is now well established. We have been growing it for six years and have made crops consistently regardless of weather conditions. It produces under drought and under wet weather conditions. Since it matures so early, it is well suited to plant late even on wheat and oat stubble land. In 1940 Quadroon Milo outyielded all sorghum tests at Tem-

ple Experiment Station in grain yield, and was seventh in forage yield.

Seeds are dark yellow ordinarily, but are stained this year because of weather conditions. Seeds should be planted early and will frequently produce two head crops. This milo also has the ability to produce grain late in the fall, when it is too cold for other varieties to mature grain crops. Forage is lighter than hegari—excellent in quality.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Texas State Certified Blight Resistant Dwarf Milo

105 days. This Milo is resistant to root rot so prevalent in many parts of Texas today. So difficult has this disease become that it is now imperative to plant blight-resistant strains in most localities. The fact that we are offering the TEXAS STATE CERTIFIED BLIGHT RESISTANT MILO is a guarantee to you of purity of seed. Whether you buy from us or

from someone else, we strongly recommend that you buy the Texas State Certified seeds in order to be certain that you really have blight resistant Milo. There is no way to tell from the appearance of the seed, the difference between the blight resistant and the ordinary strain. Should you, inadvertently, get a strain not blight-resistant, you might easily lose the major part of your crop.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Magnolia Arizona Double Dwarf Yellow Milo

100 days. Preferred by many because of the ease with which it can be headed. Plants grow only about 3 feet in height

with smaller stalks than the dwarf yellow milo; large, full-grained heads. Its earliness makes it especially desirable.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Magnolia Millet

The quick growth of millet makes it especially desirable for hay and pasture—particularly in times of drouth. May be planted any time from April to August. For seed, and to produce large heads, sow from 5 to 10 lbs. to acre, broadcast about 50 pounds to the acre.

Magnolia Big German—Now recognized as the finest quality, becoming more popular each year. Extra large heads, grows rank, best variety for hay for which it should be cut when in full bloom. On good soil a yield of five tons per acre is not unusual.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Pearl or Cat Tail (Pencillaria)—Especially recommended for continuous cutting forage plant. Grows very tall but if cut when 3 to 4 feet high, will stool rapidly and can be cut three or four times in one season. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart or sow broadcast 20 to 30 pounds per acre. Do not sow before May.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Hog or Manitoba—This variety produces an extra large head and grain; high in feeding value for stock and poultry. You should find a very ready market at all times for this variety. We have to bring in the major part of it from the north.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid



**Big German Millet will provide a very early hay crop
splendid early pasture. A yield of five tons
per acre is not unusual.**

1942 A Year for Saving!

Save seed money by buying ONLY the kind upon which you are sure you can depend.

Save plowing, harrowing and cultivating time by making every lick of work count, in producing foods and feeds. Help do your part in the food-for-freedom program, by not wasting good land and good time on cheap, uncertain seeds.

Magnolia vegetable, field and flower seeds are grown by specialists in growing true-to-variety thorobreds. These growers must be thoroughly experienced and reliable, but we also carry on our own tests continuously, for protection of our customers. This is a year when top quality in many seeds will be scarce. Be SURE of your seeds!

See Special List for Quantity Prices

GOOD FIELD SEEDS COST VERY LITTLE MORE THAN INFERIOR SEEDS

MAGNOLIA TESTED SORGHUMS

The State of Texas conducts a Field Seed Certification program that is removing the uncertainty from sorghum seeds. We are all aware of how easily sorghums mix—even to mixing with Johnson Grass—and most of us are agreed that pure seeds will produce better yields than will inferior seeds. Pure seeds cannot be produced at the same cost as inferior seeds because the original pure seed stock costs more—fields must be hand-rogued, all plants not true to type being removed—the fields must be Johnson Grass free.

SYRUP CANES

Some growers make splendid returns from their fields of syrup cane, making their own syrup—producing enormous yields of ensilage—or unusually large crops of seed and forage. For syrup, cut just before seeds ripen, as there is more saccharine at that stage. Plant 5 to 6 lbs. per acre. Cultivate like corn and chop like cotton, leaving plants 10 to 12 inches apart.

Japanese or Honey Drip — 125 days. Grows very tall, with many joints in the stalk and a vigorous root system. Sends up 2 to 4 stalks which reach a height of 11 to 15 ft. We are glad to tell you that we have a very fine grade to offer this year. It has been difficult the past few years to get pure seeds, but we believe we have the best on the market today.

Texas Seeded Crookneck — 120 days. This variety, too, is very fine for the production of syrup. Some feel that it is superior to the Japanese variety and it unquestionably is very good. Either variety will produce satisfactory yields. We have pure stock in this, also.

Golden Rod Sugar Cane (Sugar Drip) — Another very productive variety which yields from 70 to 75 per cent of its weight in juice; delightfully flavored.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Threshers must be absolutely cleaned in order to avoid mixture at that point, as must also cleaners. Every care must be used to maintain the purity of the seeds. When you get Texas State Certified seeds, you have the evidence that this has been done since such seeds must pass the Certification laws of our State. It's going to cost more—but the seeds are well worth it. Not all varieties are available under State Certification, but we are glad to offer a number.

Texas State Certified Red Top Sumac

110 days. This is the principal forage crop in the southwest, and it unquestionably makes a wonderfully fine fodder. Usually the seeds are broadcast, although there is a growing tendency to plant in the drill.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs.
35c—Postpaid

Black Amber

95 days. A very popular Saccharine Sorghum for early green feed or ensilage. It is the earliest sort and makes fine hay, green or cured, which is relished by stock. Will yield 2 to 3 cuttings each year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Texas State Certified Blackhul White Kafir

120 days. This is among the best of the non-saccharine sorts. It grows upright strong stems, with broad leaves, plants usually growing from 4 to 5 feet high. Yields a heavy grain crop and is adaptable to most kinds of soil.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Early Orange Cane

98 days. A later variety than the Black Amber Cane which is also used for forage and hay. It is a little taller and the stalks are a little heavier than Black Amber. A splendid producer but not as popular as Black Amber because it is not as early.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid



Hegari

Texas State Certified Hegari

115 days. The most popular of the non-saccharine sorghums. A great drouth-resister and will not blight. Produces a large head of creamy-white grain and abundant forage in addition to the large yield of grain.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid



Feterita

105 days. A good non-saccharine forage and grain producer, especially well adapted to black lands, as well as the Western sorghum grain belt. Drouth resistant, and usually a good grain yilder. There is always a good market for feterita, for grain purposes.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Grohoma

125 days. Popular because of the heavy yield of grain. It stools out, each stalk making a full matured large head from 12 to 14 inches long. Grain is light brown and splendid for all kinds of stock. Requires a little longer to mature than Maize or Kafir, but yields much more grain per acre, and does not shatter.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Darso

110 days. A dwarf variety with large stalk and heavy foliage. It has a straight, juicy stalk, containing about 12 per cent saccharine, making it especially good for forage. It is drouth resistant, maturing somewhat earlier than Kafir. It also yields an abundance of grain and ensilage.

Lb. 20c—2 Lbs. 35c—Postpaid

Shrock Kafir (Sagrain)

115 days. This is one of the finest of the sorghums for forage and ensilage, as it is quite sweet, with an abundance of long broad leaves and a large sprangled head, light brown grain. The stalk is brittle. The plant stools out, making 6 to 8 stalks from one seed, all stalks maturing heads.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

See Special List for Quantity Prices

Japanese Honey Drip Cane

COW PEAS

For Table Use • Stock Feed • Soil Improvement

Inoculate With Nitragin "E" to Increase Yield

Unquestionably cow peas are the greatest soil-improving and general hay crop. Adapted to practically every kind of soil, besides being the cheapest and surest means of improving soil. In food value, they are nearly the equal of

alfalfa—fine for work stock and meat and dairy cattle. Can be planted from March to August, broadcast or in rows, 3 to 4 feet apart, 60 to 90 pounds per acre, when sown broadcast, or 20 pounds for seeding in rows.



James Kegler Farm, Mart, Texas. Cotton on left follows a crop of Nitragin Inoculated Cow Peas; cotton on right follows a crop of corn.

Austrian Winter Field Peas

Inoculating With Nitragin "C" Will Increase Your Yield

These peas resemble the English in size of seed, and the Canada pea in character of vine. Cannot be excelled as a winter cover crop thriving after being subjected to zero temperature. They will grow from 4 to 5 feet tall on fertile soil and make excellent hay in addition to furnishing grazing for live stock. Plant from September to November, also in the spring.

They are especially recommended to the fruit farmers for a green manure crop to be planted between the trees in the fall and plowed under in the spring. Many of our customers report them as delicious food for their tables. This is a leguminous crop which vastly increases the fertility of the soil. If planted following a cultivated crop it is not necessary to plow the ground, using a harrow before and after sowing followed by roller on loose soil. Plant 30 to 35 pounds to the acre when planted alone. We recommend planting 20 to 25 pounds to the acre with a bushel of Rye, Barley or Wheat to hold vines off the ground.

**Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.30
Postpaid**

Canada Field Peas

For increased yield inoculate this seed with Nitragin "C"

A fine combination legume for grazing, hay, cover crop and table use. Plant in fall and again in the early spring. Grows from 4 to 6 feet tall, and can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high; pasturing makes them stool better. A great soil builder even when grazed or cut for hay, on account of storing nitrogen in the roots. Exceptionally fine when turned under as green manure. Recommend sowing a bushel of oats, barley or wheat with 10 or 15 pounds of peas per acre. If sown alone, use 25 pounds per acre, in rows; 90 pounds if broadcast.

**Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50
Postpaid**

See Special List for Quantity Prices

Table and Field Varieties

Brown-Eye Crowder—Sometimes called sugar crowders—although the pure white is the real sugar crowder. Bears much larger quantities than the white crowder and very desirable.

**1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c
Postpaid**

Cream—Extensively used for table. Prolific bearer and can be used green or dry; also good soil builder. This variety produces peas in pods that are very tender and of good flavor when young.

1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Hereford (Pole-Cat Pea)—Also known as "Calico Pea". A type similar to the crowder pea—and very fine for table use. Speckled red and white in color. One of the most drought resistant types. Particularly well adapted to West Texas needs.

1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Black Eye—The most prolific and widely used of any of the varieties.

1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 40c—Postpaid

Brown Crowder—A fine-flavored table pea and one of the earliest to mature. Grows upright and very prolific.

1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

Purple Hull Peas—An old favorite. Especially fine for canning. Peas are large, cream colored, with a purple and brown eye. Hulls are purple and somewhat tough.

1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

MUNG BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "C" for increased yields

Mung Beans are upright in growth, strong and vigorous, free from disease and make excellent hay, beans suitable for table use, the flavor being quite similar to cow-peas. The beans mature in 90 to 100 days. Plant same time as cowpeas. A splendid soil-builder. Five pounds will plant an acre with a drill in 3½ foot rows.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

EARLY SPECKLED VELVET BEANS

Inoculate with Nitragin "E"

Very fine for a forage crop and a good soil builder. Grows very rapidly and is more prolific than most forage plants. Fine for planting in corn. Plant in rows 3 to 5 feet apart, 15 to 30 pounds per acre. These may be planted March to June and still mature before frost.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid

DESTROY THE COW PEA WEEVIL!

California Black-Eye and other Peas are weevil free—and for a very simple reason. Not later than March 1st each year, every farm is cleared of all untreated cow peas, cow pea hay and refuse, thus breaking the cycle of the cow pea weevil. Texas farmers lose heavily each year as a result of cow pea weevils. But this is unnecessary. Just use this simple precaution yourself and get your neighbors to do so. Feed out your hay—treat any peas on hand—burn all refuse—by March 1.

Field Varieties

Brabham—An early wilt-proof, disease-resistant variety. Very similar to Whippoorwills except much smaller seed, requiring less for planting a given acreage. When planted early, two cuttings of hay can be had.

Chinese Red—A very prolific, splendid hay pea. This pea is offering much greater yields than many other varieties.

Clay—Medium sized pea of running habit. Exceptionally good as a soil builder. Vines long and leafy. Matures a little late.

Speckled Whippoorwill—The most popular and widely grown early variety. Grows upright, easily gathered. Brown speckled pea.

Mixed Peas—A mixture of the principal varieties. Very popular for hay and cover crops.

Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 40c—Postpaid



Early Speckled Velvet Beans

SOY BEANS

Improve Soil • Produce Oil and Meal • Abundant Hay Crop



Inoculate Soy Beans with Nitragin "S"

Macoupin—110 to 115 days. Earliest maturing yellow bean, and therefore very satisfactory to plant when it is to be followed up with winter grain crop on same land. Bean slightly smaller than Mamloxi. Oil content high. Has been known to yield 28 to 35 bushels per acre in adapted territory. **1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

Arksoy—135 to 140 days. Good oil content with production record of 25 to 30 bushels per acre

When crop is grown principally for oil or seeds, yellow and white varieties are preferred. We are still unable to recommend any yellow and white strains, since as yet we have no evidence of their adaptability to Texas conditions. Here and there we get a favorable report, but they are more than offset by unfavorable reports on the same varieties. At the present time most favor-

CULTURE—Plant from April to July and in planting put the seed to moisture, even if necessary to plant three to four inches deep. Shallow planting is best if moisture is available. When planting the yellow and white varieties, plant 30 pounds per acre in 36 inch rows for beans and seed; broadcast for hay,

60 to 75 pounds per acre. Of Laredos, plant from 30 to 45 pounds per acre depending on richness of the soil.

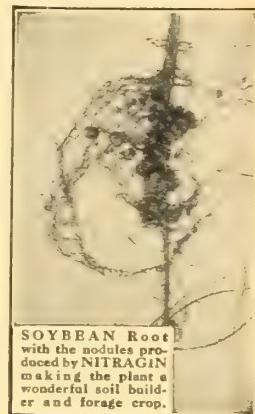
CAUTION—Be sure to get southern grown soy bean seed, for northern grown seeds produce less than half the yield of southern seeds.

in adapted areas. Probably the highest protein bean available and is therefore being recommended in some localities for human consumption. **1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

Mamloxi—140 to 145 days. Large yellow bean with light brown eye. Plant erect and bushy and makes good hay, although the hay is rather coarse. Production 30 to 25 bushels per acre. **1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

Southern Laredo—130 to 145 days. Small black bean which has produced hay yields of 2.07 tons per acre. Very fine quality hay. Shatters badly and must be harvested when ready or a considerable loss will result. **1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—Postpaid.**

Otootan—160 to 175 days. Small round black bean and the best of the fine hay producers. All live stock relish it very much. When planted in May, can be



cut for hay in September. **1/4 Lb. 10c—Lb. 30c—2 Lbs. 55c—Postpaid.**



Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape is one of the most valuable of all crops. It makes a most delicious green food for humans when cooked like other greens. In addition it is a source of green feed for all livestock, including hogs and chickens. It is surprising how much grazing an acre of this plant will furnish. Plants grow to a height of from one to four feet, depending on conditions of soil and climate. Leaves grow very rank and succulent and are sweet and tender. Fall seeding is best, but early spring sowing is successful. The crop is not injured in ordinary winters in the South. It is ready for grazing in from 8 to 10 weeks. An acre of good rape will pasture 20 hogs two months. Sow in drills, 5 to 8 pounds per acre.

Lb. 35c—2 Lbs. 65c—Postpaid.

See Special List for Quantity Prices

Because of rapid fluctuations of field seed prices, we do not attempt to quote prices on all items. A separate list is sent promptly on request.

able reports are on the Macoupin, Arksoy and Mamloxi varieties and we therefore list them with latest available information on each.

For hay crops, the Southern Laredo still leads in popularity with Otootan proved to be a better yielder. However rabbits like Otootan better than Laredo, so we may be using Laredos in self defense.

Buckwheat for Bees and Poultry

This nourishing plant should be more generally grown in the South. It may be sown in the early spring or late summer, maturing in about two months. It yields large quantities of grain and the flowers provide exceptionally fine food for bees. It may also be used for a green manure plant. Where weeds are

thick, buckwheat tends to smother them out, and it will produce a crop with very little rainfall. Buckwheat flour is of fine quality and much in demand. Plant March to May or in August at the rate of 48 pounds to the acre. **Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c—10 Lbs. \$1.50—Postpaid.**

Broom Corn

Plant 4 to 6 seeds in hills, 30 to 36 inches apart, rows 40 inches apart. Thresh the same day pulled and cure in dry frames for about a week before baling.

Scarborough Dwarf—Preferred in most instances because of its fine smooth brush. Produces less seed than other varieties, allowing cleaner threshing.

Standard Evergreen—Produces a fine green brush and usually commands the highest price. Very early. Well fibered, a good drouth resister and easy to thresh.

**Lb. 25c—2 Lbs. 45c
Postpaid**



Broom Corn

TOOLS AND SUPPLIES—For Garden, Field and Orchard

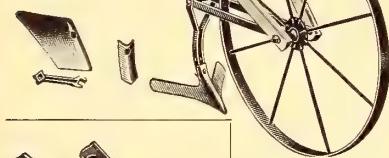
Planet Jr. Garden Tools

IRON KING

A Planet Jr. garden plow at unprecedented low price.

Equipment:
2" Cultivator
Tooth
10" Sweep
No. 0220 Plow

No. 120-A
Weight
17 Lbs.
Price \$2.95
F.O.B. Dallas



PLANET JR.

No. 19 Garden Plow



Equipment: 2-inch Cultivator Tooth, 10-inch Sweep, 1 Plow. Weight 18 lbs. ...\$5.75
F.O.B. Dallas

MANY OTHER MODELS and ATTACHMENTS—Planet Jr. Horse and Tractor, Single and Multiple Row Cultivators, Planet Jr. Steels, Furrowers, Sweeps, for Horse and Tractor Tools, Stay Sharp—Last longer. Ask for Complete Planet Jr. Catalog.

INOCULATE

TO INCREASE
YIELDS OF
LEGUMES — TO
ENRICH SOILS FOR
SUCCEEDING
CROPS!

Prices Postpaid



Culture Group

A—ALFALFA

CLOVERS

Sweet

Bur

Hubam

B—CLOVERS

Red, Hop

Subterranean

Alisike

Crimson

White Dutch

C—VETCHES

PEAS

Austrian

Canadian

English

Sweet

D—BEANS

Snap, Wax

Kidney

E—COWPEAS

PEANUTS

BEANS, Lima

Velvet, Mung

F—CROTALARIA

KUDZU

G—LESPEDEZA

All kinds

H—SOYBEANS

All kinds

I—GARDEN SIZE

English and Sweet Peas
Snap and Lima Beans—Lupines

To Inoculate Price

	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.30
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
	2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.30
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.50
	2 ½ Bu. (150 lbs.)	1.00
	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.25
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
	1 2/3 Bu. (100 lbs.)	.50
	12 ½ Bu. (750 lbs.)	3.50
	½ Bu. (30 lbs.)	\$.25
	1 Bu. (60 lbs.)	.35
	1 2/3 Bu. (100 lbs.)	.50
	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25
	Up to 50 lbs.	.35
	Up to 100 lbs.	.50
	Up to 120 lbs.	.30
	5 Bu. (300 lbs.)	.55
	25 Bu. (1500 lbs.)	2.50
	30 Bu. (1800 lbs.)	3.25
	Up to 6 lbs.	.10

Semesan—Ceresan

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN 5%

Generally controls seed borne diseases, smuts, and reduces root rots and seedling blights. Use 1 lb. to 32 bushels of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Sorghums, Flax. For Peas 1 lb. treats 16 bushels. For Cotton 1 lb. treats 12 bushels.

4 Oz. 30c—1 Lb. 80c—5 Lbs. \$3.40—
25 Lbs. \$15.00—100 Lbs. \$55.00

2% CERESAN—For Cotton, reduces seed rotting and damping off and gives more uniform stand with less seed. In 40 tests, 2% Ceresan increased the average stand 30.8% after chopping—and increased the average yield 16.4%. Cotton states report profit increases from \$5.73 to \$13.08 per acre, through use of 2% Ceresan. 1 lb. treats 5 to 8 bushels.
1 Lb. 75c—5 Lbs. \$3.30—25 Lbs. \$14.50—
100 Lbs. \$52.00

SEMESAN—For Flower and Vegetable Seeds and Bulbs—Details and Prices on Page 41.



BETTER STANDS AND BETTER YIELDS

SEMESAN JR.—For Seed Corn, both field and sweet, reduces seed rotting, checks seedling blight and certain seed borne rots of root and stalk. Semesan Jr. costs less than 2c per acre—yields increased 4 bushels per acre in tests. 1 ½ ounces treat one bushel.

1 ½ Oz. 15c—1 Lb. 75c—5 Lbs.
\$3.00—25 Lbs. \$12.50—
100 Lbs. \$45.00



SEMESAN Bel—Dip Disinfectant for potatoes. In tests at an average cost of 21c per acre, Semesan Bel, by reducing seed piece decay, seed borne scab and Rhizoctonia and bacterial ring rot or wilt, increased the average yield 13.6%. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed.

2 Oz. 30c—1 Lb. \$1.65
5 Lbs. \$7.15
All Prices F.O.B. Dallas



PLANET JR.

No. 300 Seeder (For muck and sandy soils.)
No. 300A (For upland)
The Market Gardeners Favorite
Weight 55 lbs.
\$22.75



All Planet Jr. Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Cyclone Seed Sower



Corn Seed Planter

Saves Time
Plants Evenly
Adjustable
F.O.B. Dallas
Wt. 4 ¼ lbs. \$1.60

For Clovers, Alfalfa, Grasses, Oats, Wheat or any other seed that is sown broadcast. The "Cyclone" will sow many acres per hour. uniform flow of seed. any amount to the acre, with a Throw equal amounts to equal distances on each side of the operator. Directions and feed adjustment scale with each sower. Delivered Price \$2.75

Thompson's Wheelbarrow Grass Seeder



No. 11 Single Hopper Seeder. 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Alfalfa, Clover, Bermuda Grass seed and other grasses of similar size. Weight 45 lbs. \$19.50

No. 12 Double HopperSeeder. 14 ft. Sows all seeds like Clover, Bermuda Grass, Alfalfa and chaffy seeds like Red Top and clean Kentucky Blue Grass. Weight 45 lbs. \$21.00

F.O.B. Dallas

Stanley's Crow Repellent

(Non-poisonous)

Keeps crows and other birds, insects and rodents away from seeds and protects seeds from rotting in the ground. Corn growers use it at a cost of only 10 or 12 cents per acre. Market gardeners use only a teaspoonful to a pound of average garden seed, to protect both seeds and young plants. You may treat with Semesan in advance, then apply Stanley's Crow Repellent just before planting. One-half Pint protects 1 Bu. Seed corn.



Postpaid Prices

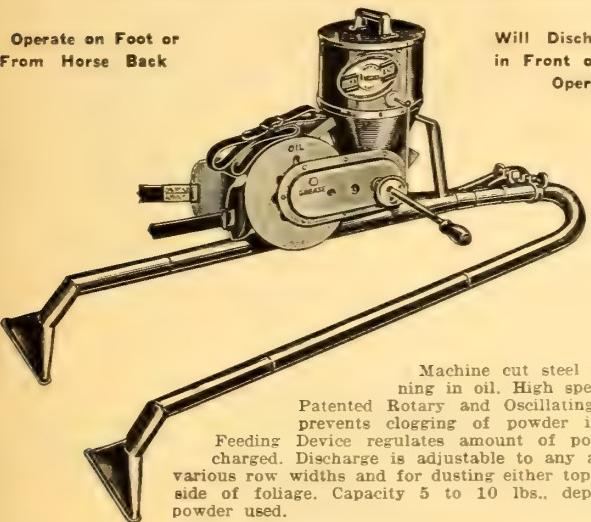
1/2 Pt. 60c—Pint \$1.00—Quart \$1.75

DUSTERS—POWER AND HAND SPRAYERS

Dobbins Crank Duster

FOR DUSTING COTTON AND ALL LOW GROWING CROPS

Operate on Foot or
From Horse Back



Will Discharge Dust
in Front or Rear of
Operator

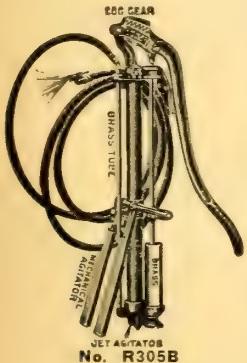
Machine cut steel gears running in oil. High speed blower. Patented Rotary and Oscillating Agitator prevents clogging of powder in hopper. Feeding Device regulates amount of powder discharged. Discharge is adjustable to any angle, for various row widths and for dusting either top or underside of foliage. Capacity 5 to 10 lbs., depending on powder used.

No. 200—As illustrated. Weight 15 lbs. \$14.30

Myers Barrel Spray Pump

FOR ORCHARDISTS, GARDENERS, COTTON GROWERS

Many Cotton Growers are today proving the economy and effectiveness of liquid sprays.



This Myers pump has all brass Cylinder, Valve Seats and Discharge. All working parts submerge in liquid—no priming necessary.

Equipped with both Jet and Mechanical Agitators.

2 inch Brass Cylinder. Self Expanding Plunger.

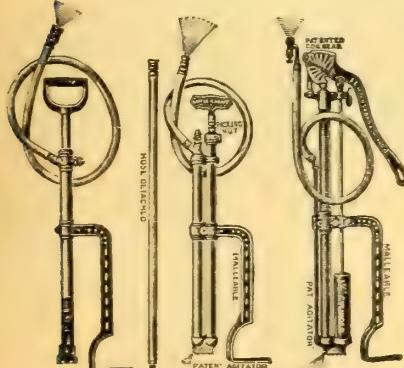
A thoroughly serviceable Pump for all Farm, Orchard and Nursery Spraying.

No. R305B, Myers Barrel Spray Pump—with Cog Gear Handle, (increases leverage 33 1/3 per cent over plain handle), with both Jet and Mechanical Agitators, with 15 feet of 1/2 inch 5 Ply Hose and Myers Graduating Vermorel Nozzle (Barrel not included). Shipping Weight, 40 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$16.00

Myers Bucket Spray Pumps

A MODEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Pumps are constructed entirely of Brass and so designed that labor of pumping is all done on the downward stroke of the piston. A large Air Chamber is provided and the pumps have Brass Ball Valves. Continuous spray is not affected by the movement of the Plunger. Nozzle Pressure of from 50 to 100 pounds is available with very ordinary exertion. These Pumps will throw a solid stream 50 feet. All except No. 323 have patented Jet Agitators which keep the solution thoroughly mixed. No. R324 has the Myers Patented Cog Gear Handle which increases the leverage 33 1-3 per cent over the Plain Handle.



No. 323
Peerless

No. 327 1/2
Little Giant

No. R324
Cog Gear
Lever Pump

No. 323—With Imperial Fine Spray, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzles. Shipping Weight, 4 1/2 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$4.50

No. 327 1/2—With Agitator, Imperial Fine Spray, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzles. Shipping Weight 6 1/2 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$5.00

No. R324—With Agitator, Graduating Vermorel Fine, Sprinkling and Solid Stream Nozzle. Shipping Weight 9 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$7.25

Myers Wheelbarrow Sprayer

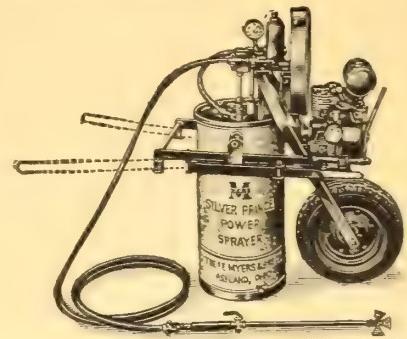
(Power Operated)

Power operated, with air cooled gasoline engine or 110 volt electric motor. For Greenhouses, Estates, Golf Courses, Gardeners, Poultrymen, Orchardists. All Steel frame. 12 1/2 gallon galvanized tank. Porcelain lined double acting pump with air chamber and relief valve. Ball and Bronze Bearings. Operates at 225 lbs. pressure.

Furnished with pressure gauge; 15 ft. 1/2 inch hose with lever shut-off. 18 inch pipe extension and adjustable nozzle.

No. 806

With 1/2 H. P. Gasoline Engine. Weight 182 lbs. \$110.00
With 1/2 H. P. 110 Volt Motor. Weight 180 lbs. 87.00
Add for Pneumatic Rubber Tire 10.50

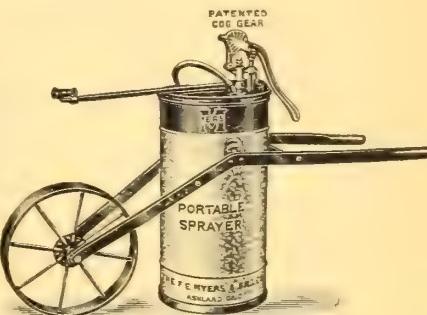


F.O.B. Dallas

Wheelbarrow Types—Hand Pump

Plain Model

No. R338 1/2 B



The Sprayer illustrated has a 12 1/2 Gallon Galvanized Tank suspended in an all Wrought Steel Wheelbarrow and uses No. R324 Pump, Dasher and Jet Agitators, 3 feet of Discharge Hose, 2 foot extension and Vermorel Nozzle.

No. R338 1/2 B, weight 48 lbs. \$21.00

No. R336 1/2 B, like the above but with a heavy duty, larger pump (2 in. cylinder). Weight 80 lbs. \$28.00

No. R338 1/2 B

Handy Portable Sprayer

Compressed Aid Model

No. R339 1/2 B

Like No. 336 1/2 B, but with the addition of a 6 gallon air chamber mounted over the wheel (sprays without continuous pumping). Furnished with Air Pump and Pressure Gauge. 15 ft. 1/2 inch 5 ply hose. 8 ft. pipe extension. Lever Cut-off and Vermorel Nozzle.

No. R339 1/2 B, Weight 113 lbs. \$44.75

Myers Kwikfill Compressed Air Sprayers

BUGS EAT PROFITS—KILL THE BUGS WITH A GOOD SPRAYER

We know that a customer who purchases a cheap sprayer soon becomes dissatisfied with it. Myers Sprayers are made in one grade only and that the best.

The tanks are made of inspected materials, mechanically and durably riveted, crimped and soldered; and tested for pressure with ample safety margin. The concave top forms an 8 inch funnel, just unscrew the pump, lift out and pour in the liquid.

The pump is all brass, 1 1/2 inches in diameter. A heavy threaded brass nut, which is part of the pump, holds it in the funnel top of the tank. Pump handle locks in down position to permit carrying.

The discharge tube is threaded to permit instant removal and allow thorough drainage and cleaning of the tank—this feature adds many years of service.

1/4 inch Hose has screw connections—Lever Shut-off—18 inch Brass Extension Tube—45 degree Nozzle. Ordinarily available with either Galvanized or Brass tanks. This year, because of defense requirements, brass tanks may be severely limited.

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

No. 2240—With 2 1/2 Gal. Galvanized Tank, weight 10 lbs.	\$6.50
No. 2240-B—With 2 1/2 Gal. Brass Tank, weight 10 lbs.	10.50
No. 2242—With 4 Gal. Galvanized Tank, weight 13 lbs.	7.25
No. 2242-B—With 4 Gal. Brass Tank, weight 13 lbs.	11.50
Adjustable Nozzle, extra	1.40



SPRAYERS AND BUG-A-CIDES

Myers Knapsack Spray Pump

THE ONLY KNAPSACK SPRAYER WITH AN AGITATOR

All brass Plunger Pump, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cylinder, 3" stroke, submerged in liquid—No priming—Large Brass Air Chamber—Jet Agitator keeps liquid thoroughly mixed. Tank, formed to fit operator's back, holds 4 gallons.

Operating handle designed and placed for easy pumping.

No. 1330-A with galvanized tank, lever shut-off, 18" brass tube extension, 45 degree bend. Imperial Nozzle.

Weight 15 lbs. \$18.00

No. 1331-A—Same as above except with brass tank,

Weight 15 lbs. \$24.50

Adjustable Nozzle, extra... \$1.40

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Dusters



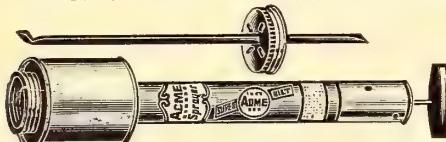
For use in home and garden, in poultry houses, kennels, etc. . . . Also with B-K Powder or other dust in the treatment of respiratory diseases of poultry.

No. 362 Nutmeg— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter. Pump 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Dust Chamber 2 inches long. Total length 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Capacity 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Shipping weight, 1 lb. F.O.B. Dallas, each..... 20c

No. 361 Sioux— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. Pump 7 inches long. Dust Chamber 4 inches long. Total length, 12 inches. Capacity 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

Shipping weight, 1 lb. F.O.B. Dallas, each 35c

No. 355 Hoosier— $1\frac{3}{4}$ diameter. Pump 10" long. Dust chamber 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. Total length 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Capacity 3 oz. Shipping weight 1 lb. F.O.B. Dallas, each. 45c



No. 390 Sage Brush—Heavy Duty, long nozzle with up-turn tip for dusting undersides. Holds one quart powder. Pump 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. 14" long. Nozzle 12" long. Overall length 33". Weight 2 lbs.

F.O.B. Dallas, each 95c

Gem Sprayer



A fine little sprayer designed for household use. Has detachable glass container with large opening for easy filling. Especially adapted for fly and moth sprays and insecticides for potted plants. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. capacity.

No. 003, Weight 1 lb. F.O.B. Dallas 20c

Acme Buckeye



Designed especially for the home, is a convenient type for use in the small garden, around shrubbery or in the poultry house. Well made of quality materials.

No. 001—Weight 2 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas 30c

Acme Sprayers Compressed Air

Galvanized steel or polished copper tanks. Seams riveted and soldered. Easy-filling funnel tops. Pumps of seamless copper tubing, positive action check valves, spring expanders in plunger leathers. Brass nozzle head, automatic shut-off, brass extension tube, handy length of hose, carrying strap.

Copper tanks may or may not be available this year, dependent on defense requirements.

No. 005CL—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. galvanized steel.

Shipping weight, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$3.90

No. 505B—Coyote, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. polished copper.

Shipping weight, 9 lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$8.95

No. 006CL—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. galvanized steel.

Shipping weight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$3.80

No. 546 B—Beaver 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. polished copper.

Shipping weight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. F.O.B. Dallas \$7.50



Coyote No. 005

Acme Continuous Sprayers

4 SIZES



All sizes have brass ball check valves in brass cages—spring expanders in plunger leathers.

No. 358—Little Rhody—Tank—3" x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; capacity $\frac{3}{4}$ pt.; pump 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 10". Shipping weight 1 lb. Each..... \$.50

No. 324—Sunset—Tank—4" dia. x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " high; capacity 1 pt.; pump 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Shipping weight 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Each..... \$.65

No. 33G—Golden—Tank—5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " dia. x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; capacity 3 qt.; pump 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Has removable brass feed tube. Twin brass non-drip nozzle for straight or upshoot spraying. Shipping weight 4 lbs. Each..... \$1.45

No. 322—Diamond—Tank 4" dia. x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " long; capacity 1 qt.; pump 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Twin brass non-drip nozzle for straight or upshoot spraying. Shipping weight 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Each \$.90

F.O.B. Dallas

Bug-A-Cide

NIGHT FLYING INSECT MODEL



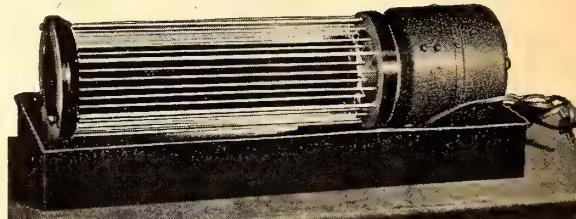
For outdoor use, screened porches, country clubs, dining rooms, etc. It kills insects as large as water beetles and giant moths, or tiny as gnats that work through screens, without clogging or shorting, because transformer develops 3,750 volts at 10 milliamperes.

Weatherproof, it will take a 150 watt bulb and provide adequate light for many occasions, attract and kill the bugs, enabling you to really enjoy the outdoor sitting room.

Overall length, 23", diameter 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", grid length 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", diameter 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", cup diameter 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 10 foot lead cord. No bulb furnished.

Model M8-1, Wt. 12 lbs. \$11.50

WITH TRAY and TUBE for FLIES



By the addition of black crystalline enameled fly tray 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Model M8-1 converts into the most effective of all fly killers. A white enameled steel tube slips inside the grid after removal of the bulb.

Model M8-2 consists of M8-1 plus the fly tray and grid tube. Weight 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$12.90

ELECTRIC SCREEN

For fly infested doors. The electrified grid is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " mounted in porcelain insulators, with transformer and all fittings to attach to door.

As many as six screens may be used with one transformer.

Model M8-4, Wt. 18 lbs. \$10.80

Model M8-4S, Screen only \$4.65

All Prices F.O.B. Dallas

SPRAYERS and SPRAYING MATERIALS



Simplicity GARDEN HOSE Insecticide SPRAYER

ARNOLD Garden Hose Sprayer

MAKES SPRAY TIME—PLAY TIME

Avoid Messy Drudgery

Just insert an Arnold Insecticide Cartridge, attach the sprayer to your garden hose, turn on the water and spray effectively.

Arnold Sprayer—Chromium plated, transparent cartridge chamber. Weight 2 lbs. \$3.95

36 Inch Extension—Angle or straight, chromium plated for "tall" spraying. Weight 1 lb. Each \$1.75

Parts—Transparent Cartridge Chamber with threaded metal ends \$1.25

ARNOLD INSECTICIDE CARTRIDGES For aid in controlling Insects and Plant Diseases as Listed

Nic-O-Spray—Leaf Hopper, Mealy Bug, Aphis, all sucking insects.

P.R.—For control of such sucking and chewing insects as Aphis, Rose Beetles, Red Spider, Canker Worm, Lawn and Sod Worms, etc.

Arsen-O-Spray—Bag Worms, Codling Moths, Cut Worms, etc.

Each 35¢—Box of 12, \$4.00

All Prices on Arnold Sprayers, Attachments and Cartridges Postpaid

• Ask for Arnold Complete Spray Chart •



Hitox contains both Pyrethrum and Rotenone, and is recommended for thrips, aphids, red spider, tarnished plant bug, mite and lace wing fly. Is a complete spray, recommended as non-injurious to humans birds or animals when used as directed, and does not injure plants. Mixes with water as used. Comes in following size:

1 Ounce Bottle	.....	.35
6 Ounce Bottle	.....	1.00
1 Pint Can	.....	2.25
1 Quart Can	.....	4.00
1 Gallon Can	.....	11.50
5 Gallon Drum	.....	50.00

Postpaid



HARCO SPRAYER

EFFICIENT AND EASY TO USE

Simply squeeze pump handles together, there's just the spray you want, where you want it, up, down, sideways, without adjustment. Long extension rod penetrates hard-to-reach places. Fits standard Mason Jars. Keep several sprayer solutions in different jars ready for instant use without waste.

Complete \$2.35
Postpaid

Soil Test Kits

Test your soil for all the major elements of plant food.

NITROGEN-PHOSPHOROUS-POTASH. Also for ACIDITY, then supply the deficiencies in the proper proportions.

For the city lot owner, the farmer and the professional horticulturist or landscape architect.

HOME GARDENER SET
20 individual tests \$2.00

CLUB MODEL

50 individual tests \$4.75

HORTICULTURAL SET

(in permanent Metal Case)

65 individual tests \$9.75



REFILL SOIL TEST SOLUTIONS

1/2 Oz. Bottle 30¢—2 Oz. Bottle 75¢—

All Prices Postpaid

SUNOCO SELF EMULSIFYING SPRAY

BOTH DORMANT AND SUMMER SPRAY

Sunoco Spray is used for control of scale insects, aphids, red mite, red spider, mealy bug and other pests, in dormant season and in summer, on evergreens, euonymus, privet, roses, shrubs, deciduous fruit and shade trees. Average mix: 1 gal. Sunoco to 25 gals. water.

Qt. 55¢—1/2 Gal. 75¢—Gal. \$1.15—
5 Gals. \$5.10—Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Paradow

(Paradichlorobenzene)

KILLS PEACH TREE BORERS

This is an effective and permanent control of the Peach Borer. Clean gum away from tree trunk and clean ground around base of the tree. Encircle the tree two inches away from the trunk, with one ounce of Paradichlorobenzene and cover with fine earth. Pack down firmly. Application should be made in warm, dry soil in the late fall.

Prices Postpaid, 1 Lb. 60¢—5 Lbs. \$2.35—10 Lbs. \$3.75

Dow "Mike" Sulphur

95% Active Sulfur—Instantly Wettable

A sulfur of microscopic fineness more than 15 times the fineness of 325 mesh sulfur. "Mike" sulfur penetrates, stays on, has sticking properties far superior to ordinary sulfur—resists rain. Postpaid Prices: 1 Lb. Cans 35¢—4 Lb. Bags \$1.20—Write for prices in larger quantities.

Dow Arsenate of Lead

WITH DEFLOCULATOR

The Deflocculator is designed to keep the Arsenate of Lead in suspension in the liquid spray and aids in superior coverage with a more uniform poison film.

Prices Postpaid: 1/2 Lb. 25¢—1 Lb. 35¢—4 Lbs. 75¢
Ask for prices in larger quantities.

Cotton growers, spraying Sulfur or Arsenate of Lead instead of dusting, do not have to wait for dew on the cotton plants and they tell us the spray is more effective.

Hayes-Ette Sprayer

New self-mix GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER that is compact, light in weight, economical. Weighs little over a pound filled. Concentrated insecticide in bottle is automatically mixed with right amount of water for discharge under pressure. One bottle makes 1½ gallons effective spray. Made of non-corrosive metals. Priced \$2.95 Postpaid.



Hayes Jr. Spray Gun

Works on the same principle as the Hayes-Ette. Attach to garden hose put concentrated insecticide in the jar, turn on the water and spray up, down or sideways, with effective pressure. Makes 3 gallons full strength spray. Has easy lever control; long barrel for hard-to-reach places. Priced \$5.95 Postpaid.





SPRAYS

ACME INSECTICIDES

DUSTS



Arsenate of Lead: Favorite poison for control of most chewing insects. Use it against Bag Worms. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.—1 lb. 35c—4 lbs. 75c—24 lbs. \$4.25—100 lb. drum. Ask for price.

Bordeaux Mixture: Best known Fungicide and Blight Preventive and for Leaf Hopper and Flea Beetle. 1 lb. 35c—4 lbs. 75c—100 lb. drums, ask for price.

Calcium Arsenate: For use as a dust or spray on hardy foliage, as potato vines and cotton plants. Used extensively in Texas cotton. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c—1 lb. 25c—4 lbs. 45c—24 lb. bag and 100 lb. drum, ask for prices.

London Purple: Kills cotton worms and weevils, potato bugs, etc. Quicker killing action because it contains both Arsenite and Arsenate; kills more bugs per dollar. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c—1 lb. 30c—4 lbs. 45c 100 lb. drum, ask for prices.

Paris Green: Powerful quick acting in control of potato bug, web worm, army worm and in grasshopper and cut worm bait. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c—1 lb. 55c—5 lbs. \$2.35—14 lb. cans and 100 lb. drums, ask for prices.

Red River Potato Mix: Special formula, copper fungicide with quick-killing Arsenic. For potatoes only, dust or spray. 1 lb. 35c—4 lbs. 85c.



All Prices, unless otherwise noted, F.O.B. Dallas, except 100 Lb. Shipments in Case Lots, Prepaid.



Lime Sulfur (dry): Dormant Spray for control of scale insects on fruit trees, nursery stock, rose bushes, etc. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.45—25 lbs. and 100 lb. drums, ask for prices.

Emo: Summer Oil Spray for control of white flies, mites, mealy bugs, red spiders, certain scale and other insects. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 30c—1 pt. 50c—1 qt. 70c—1 gal. \$1.95.

Emo-Nik: Emo combined with Nicotine to extend effectiveness to include Aphids. 4½ oz. 35c—Pt. 65c—Qt. 95c—Gal. \$2.50.

MEO-181 (Weed Killer): Kills Dandelions, Crab Grass. Does not kill lawn grass. Does not sterilize soil. Applied as spray over entire lawn or spotted on individual weeds. Qt. 65c—Gal. \$1.55—5 Gal. \$7.25.

Acme Weed Killer: For destroying all plant life on driveways, tennis courts, etc. Sterilizes soil. Dilute 1 to 50. Pint 35c—Qt. 55c—Gal. \$1.60—5 Gal. \$6.00—50 Gal. barrels, ask for prices.

Bait-M: For ridding premises of cutworms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, snails, slugs. Just scatter it on the ground. Not affected by rain or sprinkling; will not sour. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c—4 lbs. 85c—15 lbs. \$3.00.

Wettable Dusting Sulphur: Fineness, 325 mesh screen, dusts perfectly or mixes as a liquid spray.

Recommended to control mildew, leaf spot, black spot and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons; also red spider on evergreens. 2 lb. sifter carton, 30c.

Kopper Queen Liquid Mildew Spray: For control of mildew, leaf spot and black spot on rose bushes and many other flowers. Stainless; leaves no unsightly residue. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 35c—pt. 60c—qt. 90c—gal. \$2.25.

Acme Spray Soap: For use alone against aphids, or as a spreader with Nicotine; or as Emulsifying agent in oil sprays. 1 lb. 35c—5 lbs. \$1.50—10 lbs. \$2.50.

Acme Rotenone Garden Guard: For dusting vegetables, flowers, roses, berries, etc. To control sucking and chewing insects. Non-poisonous—safe to use around humans and pets. 1 lb. sifter carton 35c—4 lb. bags and 50 lb. bags, ask for prices.

Acme Aphis Spray: Black Leaf 40 combined with soap spreader, for use against Aphids, Thrip, Leaf hopper, etc. 3 oz. tubes 35c—12 oz. cans \$1.00— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. can \$2.35.

Kopper Shield: Prepared liquid paint for treating wounds on trees; prevents disease and rot. $\frac{1}{2}$ Pt. 30c—Pt. 45c—Qt. 75c—Gal. \$2.35.

Acme Stop: A tree banding compound which acts as an uncrossable barrier to crawling insects 6 ozs. 35c—1 lb. 65c—5 lbs. \$3.00.

For Spraying and Dusting Equipment — See Pages 37, 38, and 39.



DAWG-GONE

Keeps Dogs away from Evergreens and Shrubs. Remove cap and hang tube in bushes. 25c per tube, postpaid.



Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator FOR FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES

Nico-Fume Powder (14% nicotine) is burned under pressure in the can in which it is packed. A one pound can will fumigate about 25,000 cu. ft. For control of Thrips, Midge, etc.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb.

Nico-Fume Pressure-Fumigator... \$.45 \$.75
Nico-Fume Holder for 1 lb. Size..... 85c

F.O.B. Dallas

Nico-Rote

NICOTINE-ROtenone—Gives the Grower Three Methods of insect Destruction: 1, By Contact; 2, By Fumes; 3, By Stomach Poisoning

Recommended for the control of: Aphids (Plant Lice), Leaf Hopper, Thrips, White Fly, Rose Chafer, Rose Slugs, Caterpillar, Cut Worms, Dahlia Beetle, Asparagus Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles, Cabbage Worms, Squash Bugs, Currant Worms, Wire Worms, Red Spider, Mites, Aster Beetle, Scale, Cabbage Bugs, Tomato Bugs, Potato Bugs, Cucumber Beetles, Mealy Bug, Chrysanthemum Midge, Japanese Beetle, Spruce Gall, Boxmite, Lace-Wing Fly and many others.

Will not burn, spot nor discolor when used as directed. Requires no spreader — simply add water and spray.

Prices

Size	Shipping	F.O.B.
6 oz.	.1	lb. \$ 1.00
Quart	.25	lbs. 4.00
Gallon	.9	lbs. 12.00



Nicotine Concentrate

For control of Aphis, Thrip, Leaf Hopper and many other insects. Black Leaf 40 kills by actual contact and also by fumes. It may be mixed with oil emulsions, arsenates, lime sulphur, etc., to add "gassing effect to these sprays."

"BLACK LEAF 40" ALSO REGULATES DOG TRAFFIC!

The odor of "Black Leaf 40" is not objectionable to humans, yet is repulsive to dogs.

Applying "Black Leaf 40" places a sentinel at every shrub or flowering plant, thus detouring dog traffic to unsprayed areas.

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

Ounce	\$.35
5 ounces	1.00
Pound	2.25
2 Pounds	3.25
5 Pounds	5.85
10 Pounds	10.90



ACME ROSE SPRAY IS SURE!

Create beautiful roses and other flowers with the Acme System of Spray treatment combining 3 necessary elements (packed separately) to solve the entire spraying problem — NO other sprays needed. Ask for **ACME SCIENTIFIC ROSE SPRAY**.

The number indicates number of gallons of spray each set will make

No. 3	\$ 0.95
No. 6	\$ 1.50
No. 24	4.00

Postpaid Prices



Snarol

SOW BUG CONTROL

SNAROL kills Cutworms, Sow Bugs and Grasshoppers, but is not injurious to vegetation. Will not deteriorate from rain or sprinkling.

Metaldehyde, an added attractant, draws snails and slugs and kills them on the spot.

1 lb. pkg.	\$.25	6 lb. pkg.	1.00
2½ lb. pkg. ....	.50	10 lb. bag	\$ 1.50
50 lb. bag	5.50		

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY

KILLS 90% OF GARDEN INSECTS

Contains Pyrethrum and Rotenone

Non-poisonous to humans and pets. Kills both chewing and sucking insects, such as aphids, leaf rollers, leaf hoppers, cabbage worms, cut worms, rose beetles, and many other more resistant, as well as common insects.

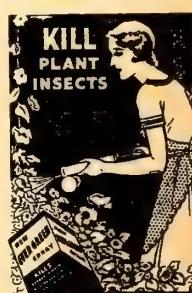
EVERGREEN, now combining Pyrethrum and Rotenone, provides you with one product that will take care of 90% of your insect troubles.

Ideal for the home gardener. It will not injure the tenderest blossoms. Simply mix with water and spray.

Free Spraying Guide Sent on Request

Postpaid prices:

Ounce	\$.35
6 Ounces	1.00
16 Ounces	2.15
1 Gallon	12.20



ITEMS TO HELP YOU IN YOUR GARDENING

HORMODIN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

No 1
No 2
No 3

POWDER

HORMODIN is the only Root Inducing Substance, each batch of which is chemically standardized by Merck Control Laboratory and actually tested on cuttings and standardized physiologically by the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, thus assuring a definite amount of root inducing potency in each package. It has long been recognized that cuttings from different varieties and species of plant life vary greatly in their capacity to form roots. Some species root with ease and others with difficulty or not at all.

To fulfill the needs for different species, HORMODIN POWDER has been prepared in three strengths of the active root forming substance, making it possible to propagate successfully and profitably from cuttings, practically all varieties of plants.

Cuttings treated with HORMODIN root quicker and have more growing roots per cutting.

HORMODIN POWDERS

No. 1 Powder (For roses, chrysanthemums, etc.)

1 1/4 oz. 50c—1 lb. \$3.00

No. 2 Powder (For common shrubs)

1 1/4 oz. 75c—1 lb. \$4.50

No. 3 Powder (For evergreens, etc.)

1 oz. \$1.00—1/2 lb. \$4.50

Combination Package, contains a supply of each of the three HORMODIN POWDERS. 75c Postpaid.



HORMODIN POWDER TREATMENT

Graftex

A Scientific Grafting Compound and Wound Dressing

Once applied it is weather proof and impervious to changes in temperature. It does not dry out nor crack and it conforms to the stretching and bending of plant growth.

1/2 lb. can \$.50
5 lb. can 4.25

Prices F.O.B. Dallas



Floralife "B" CUT FLOWER FOOD

Adds days more life and beauty to cut flowers

Retards wilting
Prevents fading
Maintains fragrance

Packet makes two quarts solution, 10c
Package makes 30 quarts solution, \$1.00

Flora Black: Chemical resistant paint for inside of metal, wooden or fibre containers.

Pint, each 75c
Postpaid



ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HORMONE POWDER for PLANTS

Stimulates Seeds and Bulbs,
Roots Cuttings

Cuttings treated with Rootone, root in a much shorter time, heavier root systems are formed and fewer cuttings die.

Bulbs, Flower Seeds, Vegetable Seeds, Grass and Clover Seeds dusted with Rootone germinate quicker and root growth is faster and heavier, resulting in healthier plants and earlier flowering.

1/4 Oz. Packet, 25c—2 Oz. Jar, \$1.00
1 Lb. Can, \$5.00—Postpaid

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

REDUCES LOSS in TRANSPLANTING

The Vitamin-Hormone stimulant, 1 oz. makes 100 gallons solution. Use on all kinds of flowering plants, vegetable plants, shrubs, seedlings or trees when planting. Multiplies roots and makes better plants. Effective in hard or soft water. 1/2 Oz. Pkt. 25c—1 Oz. Can. 50c—1 Lb. Can \$4.00—Postpaid.

Semesan Disinfectant

FOR SEEDS and BULBS



SEMAN may mean the difference between a thriving, productive vegetable and flower garden — or a poor one. Dusted on seeds and bulbs or used in solution with water, as a dip, SEMAN reduces seed decay and seedling blight, generally increases germination, plant vigor and productiveness.

Ask for your copies of free Vegetable and Flower Pamphlets.

Ten Cent Packet (1/3 oz.) treats 5 to 10 pounds of seed 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.50—Postpaid

Cyanogas G-Fumigant

Weekly Fumigations will keep greenhouse free of all insects at small cost. Cyanogas is very effective for fumigating bulbs in storage (Gladioli, Narcissus, Iris, Tulips, etc.) Also for fumigating seeds, grains, warehouses. See Page 46 for prices.

E-Z Fertilizer Spreader

"E-Z" TO USE. Simply fill the container. (We recommend Vigoro), push E-Z Fertilizer Spreader like a mower and your lawn is covered. Fertilizer need never touch your hands.

SCIENTIFIC, UNIFORM — E-Z gives you correct distribution. No portion of your lawn

is neglected — none receives excess.

QUICK — E-Z's wide container assures complete coverage of entire lawn speedily, efficiently.

ECONOMICAL 2 WAYS:

(1) You use just the exact amount of fertilizer needed—no waste. (2) E-Z's low price.

Only \$1.25—Postpaid

WATCH YOUR GARDEN BLOSSOM OUT!



... when you use

Thompson's VITAMIN B₁ PELLETS

(Now contains all the known factors of Vitamine B Complex)

NEW VITAMIN B-1 "PLUS" TABLETS

For rapid growth of roots, stems and blooms. The new Thompson B-1 Pellets and Shake-A-Drop Bottle eliminate all guesswork. Just dissolve a Thompson Pellet in the Shake-A-Drop Bottle for basic solution. Shake a drop of this into a gallon of tap water and apply. That's all there is to it—but do it regularly if you expect real garden success. Postpaid Prices.

100 Pellets. Each Pellet makes	
20 gal. solution	\$1.00
10 Pellets. Each Pellet makes	
20 gal. solution	25c
25 Pellets. Each Pellet makes	
20 gal. solution	10c

SPRINKLE NEW VITALITY INTO YOUR PLANTS

To apply VITAMIN B-1 to large lawn areas, flower beds, shrubs, trees, etc., use the Thompson Vitamizer, an all-brass dispenser that fits in your hose right under the nozzle or sprinkler. Vitamizer holds 1 to 6 B-1 Pellets—applies correctly diluted solution in a jiffy.

Vitamizer Price \$1.00, or with \$1.00 box of Thompson's Vitamin B-1 Pellets only \$1.89 Postpaid.

Liquid Chaperone

No stained evergreens, disfigured shrubs or trampled flowers. If you spray Liquid Chaperone wherever dogs do damage. Lasts for weeks, regardless of weather.

4 Oz. Can 50c
12 Oz. Can \$1.00
Postpaid



Chaperone Powder

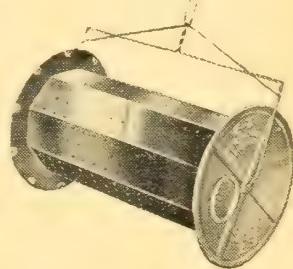
Sprinkle Chaperone Powder on chairs, rugs, shoes, etc., and dogs keep their distance. Applied to female, keeps male dogs away. Practically odorless and harmless to humans, but very repulsive to dogs.

Regular size \$1.00—1/2 Oz. Trial Size 25c Postpaid

Pussy Scat

A new harmless powder that will prevent cats from lying on your furniture, clawing curtains or sleeping on your bed. You do not smell Pussy Scat, but the cat does—and keeps away.

1/2 Oz. Can 25c—Postpaid



VIGORO, the Complete Plant Food, Supplies All Plants 11 Vital Elements!

Grow lovelier flowers and a more beautiful lawn! Science has discovered that all growing things require 11 elements from soil to attain finest growth and beauty. Vigoro, the complete plant food, supplies all 11 needed elements in balanced proportions. Clean, odorless, sanitary, and easy to use, Vigoro will bring you gardening success.

Home Gardeners have found real gardening success through using Vigoro — thick, velvety lawns, luxuriant flowers, fresh luscious vegetables.

Commercial Rose Growers and Green House Growers use Vigoro because its use helps them get greater production and more profit.

Market Gardeners testify that tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, in fact all vegetables, get to market quicker, weigh more per plant and are more uniform when Vigoro-fed. In other words, Vigoro makes more profit for the commercial vegetable grower.

Golf Clubs, by feeding consistently with Vigoro, make their greens and fairways "stand up" under hard daily usage.

Safe for Children

At Home your Vigoro-fed lawn is safe for your children because Vigoro is clean and odorless, it contains no bacteria and nothing to encourage worms, flies or grubs. The thick, velvety turf, grown by Vigoro, is safer for children's play and because of the deep, matted root system,

your lawn will require less water.

Only four pounds are required to feed 100 square feet of lawn or garden area.

Delivered Prices:
East of 100th Meridian
 100 Lbs. \$4.00—50 Lbs.
 \$2.50 — 25 Lbs.
 \$1.50 — 10 Lbs.
 Carton, 85c — 5 Lb. Carton, 45c



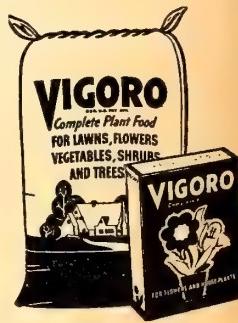
PROPER FEEDING MADE THIS BIG DIFFERENCE

Grass inches higher . . . rich green in color . . . heavy top-growth . . . deep, foraging root system . . . that's the type of lawn you can get if you use Vigoro, the complete plant food. Vigoro supplies all 11 plant food elements grass needs from soil. Use Vigoro for everything you plant: lawns, flowers, shrubs, trees, and vegetables.



West of the 100th Meridian
 (Approximately a North-South Line from Wellington to Eagle Pass, Texas.)

100 Lbs.	\$5.00
50 Lbs.	3.00
25 Lbs.	1.75
10 Lbs.	.85c
5 Lbs.	.45c



New Convenience..Same Amazing Results ...



is the good news Swift brings to you who want beautiful house plants. Vigoro, the complete 11-element plant food is now available in convenient tablet form. Order a box ... 24 tablets... 10c

VIGORO SPREADERS

Vigoro can be applied by hand or with a kitchen colander. However, you will find greater economy and better results with a special Vigoro Spreader which assures uniform application and makes quick work of any feeding or lawn seeding job.

Model B-15—Spreading width 14", capacity 15 lbs., feeding rate adjustment and forced feed mechanism, 7" steel disc wheels, shipping wt. 11 lbs. \$3.75

Junior 115—Spreading width 16", capacity 30 lbs., feeding rate adjustment and forced feed mechanism, 10" double disc steel wheels with 1½" tractor-type solid rubber tires, shipping wt. 23 lbs. \$8.95

Standard 215—Spreading width 24", capacity 75 lbs., feeding rate adjustment and forced feed mechanism, 12" double-disc steel wheels, shipping wt. 50 lbs. \$18.50



All Vigoro
Spreader
Prices
F.O.B. Dallas



CONDITIONS • NEUTRALIZES MULCHES

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS is not a plant food, however, it contains valuable elements: Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Potash. It also contains valuable minerals: Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Sulphur, Iron, Copper, Magnesium, Manganese and Boron. The organic plant acids make the acidity of Ph. 3.4 very beneficial for many flowers and shrubs.

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS mixed into the soil around your plants, holds many times its weight in moisture, so that hungry roots can "drink" the food they need.

BLACK MAGIC PEAT MOSS weighs approximately 33 pounds per bushel, and one bushel will cover 29 square feet ½ inch deep. Used and recommended by professional growers. Order course ground for flower beds and general use; fine ground for lawns. Fine ground is available in 3 bushel bags, only.

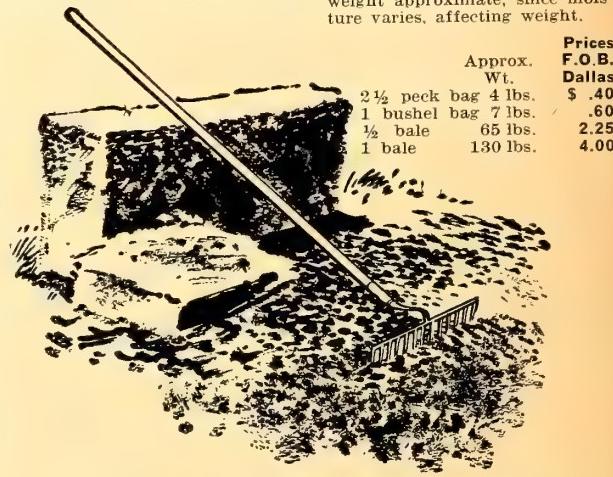
3 bushel bag (Wt. 75 lbs.)	.....	\$1.85
1 bushel bag (Wt. 25 lbs.)	.....	.75
1 quart can	.....	.10

PEAT MOSS

The tropics are lush not so much because of the intense heat as because of the moisture. The desert, just as hot, sprouts an oasis only beside a fresh spring.

Peat Moss absorbs 12 to 15 times its own dry weight in water.

Peat Moss on the lawn, in the flower bed, around the shrubs, is vital in maintaining an even and adequate moisture supply in the soil. In summer the hot rays are unable to penetrate a layer of it, roots do not dry out, weeds are checked. In Winter plants are mulched, not to keep them warm but to prevent



alternate thaws and freezes, for sudden changes of temperature damage roots seriously and often fatally. So, it's wise to mulch with Peat Moss both summer and winter, thus adding to the beauty of lawn and garden and saving water.

Use Peat Moss with Vigoro and Get Maximum Results from Both.

Greenhouse Growers use Peat Moss in the benches and in the potting soil. It's clean, sterile and seed free.

One bale covers about 300 sq. ft. one inch deep. Shipping weight approximate, since moisture varies, affecting weight.

Approx.	F.O.B.
Wt.	
2 ½ peck bag 4 lbs.	.40
1 bushel bag 7 lbs.	.60
½ bale 65 lbs.	2.25
1 bale 130 lbs.	4.00

GOOD TOOLS FOR LIGHTENING YOUR WORK

Tip Top Tree Trimmer

An aeroplane spruce, jointed pole. Hardened and Tempered Cutlery Steel Blade. Can be used as a 4, 8 or 12 ft. Pruner, and additional 4 ft. sections can be added to make it even longer. Cuts one inch limbs easily. Removes nests, trims climbers, prunes trees, high shrubs, berry briars and bushes, also picks high growing flowers.

No. 1312—Tip Top Tree Trimmer: with 2 4-ft. sections. Shipping weight, 6 lbs.
Postpaid \$3.00
No. 13-S—4 Ft. Section Pole for above. Shipping weight 2 lbs.
Postpaid 60c
No. 1300—Saw Blade Attachment only 12 in.
Postpaid \$1.15

Pruner Blade only—
Postpaid 15c

Planet Jr. Grass Edger

A Little Brother
to The
Lawnmower



F.O.B. Dallas
Prices

Finishes the job along straight or curved walks, flower beds and borders

No. 2 (Illustrated) \$1.40

No. 3 Same plus special metal rest for foot pressure and wheel scraper, wt. 4½ lbs. Price \$1.90

Ezy Cut Grass Shears

Comfortable non-tiring Handle Action. Self-Tensioning Keen Cutlery Blades. Easily disassembled for sharpening. Stream Lines that permit close effective work.



Postpaid

No. 57—(Illustrated). Wt. 1 lb. 89c
No. 157—Same style but with cadmium plated blades and die cast zinc rust proof handles. Wt. 1 lb. 51.39

No. 1575—Same as No. 157 but with squeeze action handles on stand-up shaft that permits cutting from a standing position. Blades mounted between two wheels at lower end of shaft. Wt. 2½ lbs. Each \$2.25

No. 137—The highest quality of all grass shears—one piece forged steel—Blades precision tempered and hollow ground—Handles operate with horizontal squeeze (instead of vertical squeeze as illustrated above)—are high-lift to keep hand off ground while cutting. Wt. 1½ lbs. \$1.65

No. 17—Cast steel, hardened, tempered blades—handles operate with horizontal squeeze. Wt. 1½ lbs. 59c

Ezy Cut Lopping Shears

FOR TOUGH JOBS

Powerful, rugged pruners for heaviest cutting. Tool steel forgings, heat treated and accurately ground, fitted with heavy slick ash handles with long strapped ferrules.

No. 25—22" handles. Postpaid
cuts 2" limbs \$3.50
No. 45S—22" handles.
cuts ¾" limbs \$2.15
No. 730—For Severe Service. 30½" overall. Cuts 2" limbs \$4.40



MULTI-POWER

Compound Lever Action delivers 60% more power from handles to blades. Hardened, tempered cutlery steel blades. Hardwood maple handles. F.O.B. Wt. Dallas

No. 126 N-8—8" Serrated Edge Blade 3 lbs. \$2.75
No. 26 N-6—6" Smooth Edge Blade 2 lbs. 1.75
No. 26 N-8—8" Smooth Edge Blade 3 lbs. 2.50
No. 26 N-9—9" Smooth Edge Blade 3 lbs. 2.75
No. 4N8—8" Smooth Edge Blade 1½ lbs. 1.35
No. 14—6" Ladies' Hedge Shears 1½ lbs. 1.35

Postage Extra

Snap Cut Pruners



No. 119—Easiest, safest, keenest of all pruners—bronze anvil—all cutting parts easily replaced, non-pinching handles—chromium finish—8" long, cuts ¾" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each \$2.25

No. 9—Soft metal anvil—riveted steel blade—blue finish, 7¾" long—cuts ¾" branches. Weight 1 lb. Each \$1.20

No. 118—Ladies' "Snap Cut"—chromium finish—6" long, cuts up to ½" branches. Weight ½ lb. Each 51.40

No. 128—"Snap Cut" pruner and flower holder. Cuts and holds flower at the same time, cuts up to ½" branches. Weight ½ lb. 6 inches long. Each \$1.65

Postpaid

California Pattern Pruners

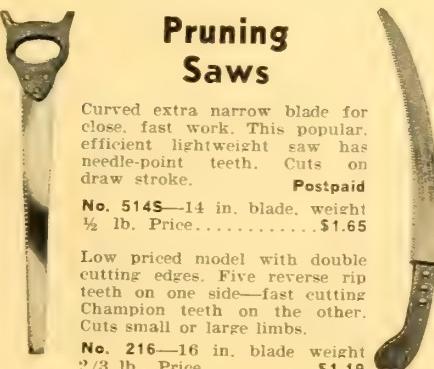


No. 124—"Professional" one piece drop forged steel, keen, powerful, positive Post-pried slicing action. Honed edges, 8" long. Wt. 1 lb. 53.00

No. 122—Dual cutting action tempered blades. Wt. 1 lb. 51.28

No. 151—One piece cutlery steel drop forging, Wt. 1 lb. 89c

No. 60—Tool steel blade, malleable handles, Wt. 1 lb. 65c



Pruning Saws

Curved extra narrow blade for close, fast work. This popular, efficient lightweight saw has needle-point teeth. Cuts on draw stroke.

Postpaid

No. 514S—14 in. blade, weight ½ lb. Price \$1.65

Low priced model with double cutting edges. Five reverse rip teeth on one side—fast cutting Champion teeth on the other. Cuts small or large limbs.

No. 216—16 in. blade weight 2/3 lb., Price 51.19

Graswip

Double Edge
Cut grass
and weeds
the easy way.

Postpaid

Dirt Proof—
Soft as Kid—Washable

Postpaid

WATERING TOOLS FOR BETTER GARDENS AND LAWNS



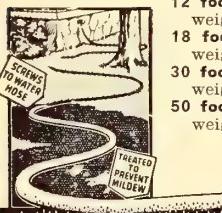
Soil Soaker

Especially adapted for the war-aid vegetable garden you will plant this year—also for rose, flower and shrub gardens and for parkways and driveway strips. Thoroughly irrigates with a saving of as much as 25% in water bills.

IT REALLY SOAKS THE SOIL

Scientifically treated, mildew resistant canvas, one end screws to water hose, other end closed. Water seeps through every pore, soaks directly into the soil over an area of several feet on all sides. No spray—no waste on walks, driveways, in street—no excessive evaporation.

For Lawns and Gardens:



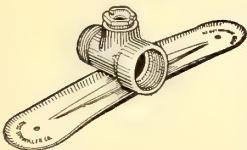
12 foot length,	weight 1 lb.	\$1.40
18 foot length	weight 1 1/2 lb.	1.90
30 foot length,	weight 2 lbs.	2.90
50 foot length,	weight 2 1/2 lbs.	4.75
	Postpaid	

SOIL-SOAKER

Flex-Nek Nozzle Holder

Permits you to set your nozzle to spray in any direction, at any angle. The flexible neck, on a wire base, makes a sprinkler out of your nozzle, with the advantage over the ordinary sprinkler, that the spray can be directed exactly where you want it, and will stay there without attention from you. Wt. 1 lb. Each.....70c Postpaid

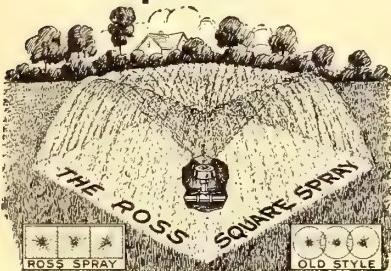
Ross Hose Tee



Body of Zamak rust-proof metal, mounted on an iron base. 7 1/2" long. Fitted with all-brass, full circle sprinkler head. May be used singly or in series, coupled together with hose, to cover large areas from one hydrant.

No. 211—Full Circle Hose Tee, wt. 1/2 lb. 45c Postpaid

Ross Square Spray Sprinkler

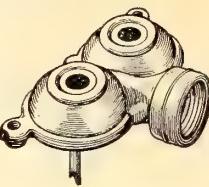


Ross Square Spray Sprinkler Heads are made to cover the ground evenly in a perfect square. The water reaches the corners and edges equally with the rest of the square, so there are no dry spots between heads. All sprinkling out of bounds and wasteful overlapping are eliminated. The walks are always dry. The result is the saving of fully 36% of the water used in ordinary round spray sprinkling systems.

Ross Twin Sprinkler

Die cast of Zamak rust-proof metal, gives a fine rain-like spray over a large area. Capacity, 3 1/2 gallons per minute. Furnished with Stick Pin to prevent tipping.

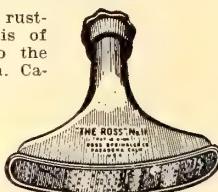
No. 35 Twin Sprinkler.
Wt. 1/2 lb.
35c Postpaid



Ross Hand Spray

Body of die cast Zamak rust-proof metal. The face is of sheet brass inserted into the body in a non-leak seam. Capacity 13 gallons per minute at 40 lbs. pressure.

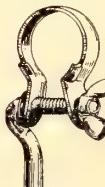
No. 11 Hand Spray
Wt. 1/2 lb.
60c Postpaid



Garden Atomizer

The body of this atomizer is drawn from a flat sheet of solid brass and is fitted with a brass screen face to insure a misty spray. Excellent to lay a dew on young plants, or plants with tender foliage and blooms. Suitable for increasing humidity in greenhouses.

No. 15 Garden Atomizer, wt. 1/4 lb. \$1.25 Postpaid



Nozzle Holder

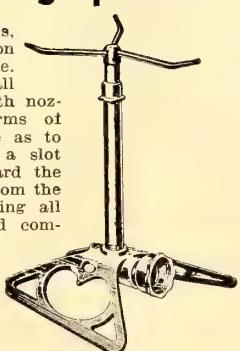
Collar of heavy brass. Holds nozzle firmly. Allows full adjustment of nozzle to any position. 5/16" x 12". Steel Spike. No. H Holder. Wt. 1/2 lb. 35c Postpaid.

Ross Revolving Sprinkler

Made in two heights, five and nine inches, on cast iron base 6" wide. Fitted with Ross all brass Spinner Head with nozzle-like arms. The arms of this head are so made as to force the water from a slot in the side, back toward the center and outwardly from the nozzle end, thus covering all the ground evenly and completely, up to a 40 foot circle.

No. 235—5" high, wt. 1 1/2 lbs.\$1.40

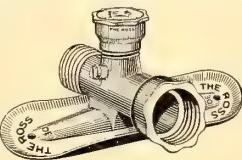
No. 239—9" high, wt. 1 3/4 lbs.\$1.50
Postpaid



The Tees are cast brass with embossed brass base 1 3/4" x 5 3/4", will not tip or upset. May be used singly or in series, coupled together with hose, to cover large areas from one hydrant. Adjustable for absolutely even distribution of water when used in series.

No. 581—Ross Square Spray Tee, Wt. 1 lb. \$1.30 Postpaid

Ross Hose Tee With Square Spray Sprinkler Head



FLOWER LOVERS SAY
"There's Something Real"

BECAUSE NO MORE WOOD STAKES
WITH RAG STRING TIES.

Termite and rot proof. Adorns any plant and beautifies gardens.

Saves Hours of Work, Lends a "Firm Hand" to Weak Stalks and They're Permanent.

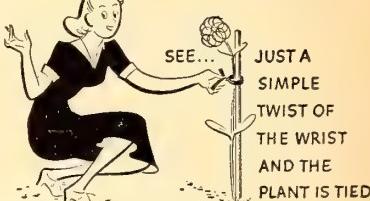
Use them year after year. Finished in Garden Green Enamel. Three sizes:

30" O'all, 23 1/2" high. Ea.	8c
Dozen 8c	8c
42" O'all, 35 1/2" high. Ea.	13c
Dozen 13c	13c
66" O'all, 60" high. Ea.	1.25
Dozen 1.25	1.25
Postpaid	

Bamboo Plant Stakes

Green in Color—From 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch diameter. Length 5 ft. Dozen 30c; Hundred \$1.95—Postpaid

'Twist-Ems'—THE NEW HANDY PLANT-TIE



Quick—Twist-Ems save tedious work of tying plants with twine or raffia.

Permanent—Do not break or come loose. The wire running through the center of the tape makes them unbreakable and they cannot come unfastened. Tape protects stem against injury.

Attractive—Twist-Ems are deep green in color—exactly the same shade as foliage of plants. They therefore blend in with the plantings.

Labor Saving—Plants are tied with Twist-Ems in one-quarter the time used in tying them with raffia or twine.

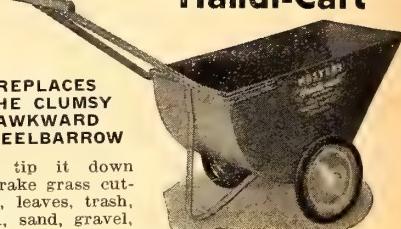
Box of 250 4 inch..... 25c
Box of 125, 8 inch 25c
Box of 5000, 16 inch \$10.00
Prices Postpaid

UTILITY TWIST-EMS—For many commercial uses—tying bunch vegetables, staking and tying plants and vines, bunching market flowers. Come in lengths from 4" to 16"—red, green and brown. Ask for full descriptions and prices.

Substantial Discounts to Nurserymen in Lots of 5000 or More



Handi-Cart



REPLACES
THE CLUMSY
AWKWARD
WHEELBARROW

Just tip it down and rake grass cuttings, leaves, trash, earth, sand, gravel, or what have you, right into the cart, then tip it back and you have a full load. Of endless utility about the house, garden, garage and yard. Built extra strong to stand overloading and abuse.

Two cubic foot capacity. Wt. 24 lbs. \$5.25
F.O.B. Dallas

INSECTICIDES AND PEST KILLERS

FROST can't hurt



RAIN can't harm



INSECTS can't touch



two to three weeks earlier, thus getting premium prices. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

Prices

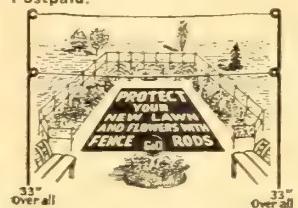
	Weight	Postpaid
1000 Hotkaps	.28 lbs.	\$11.00
5000 to 9000, per 1000		10.75
250 Hotkaps with Setter	9 lbs.	4.25
100 Hotkaps with Setter	5 lbs.	2.85
25 Hotkaps with Setter	2 lbs.	.50
Steel Setter and Tamper	4 lbs.	1.60
Tamper Only	1 lb.	.25

Hotkaps

HOTKAPS eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity

Protection Fence Rods

Strong, green enameled steel rods to support one or two rows of wire, heavy twine or clothes line, to keep pedestrians and dogs off your lawn corners and out of your flower beds and garden. Shipping wt. 6 lbs. to Dozen. Ea. 15c—Doz. \$1.50—Postpaid.



Antrol

KILLS ANTS IN THEIR NEST

A Scientific Method, Safe, Sure, Permanent

Antrol is safe around children and pets. Consists of small glass containers from which worker ants carry special Antrol Syrup to their nests for food. The whole ant family is quickly killed at the source—the only way to get permanent relief. Controls both sweet and grease-eating ants. Guaranteed. Proved in over a million homes.

Postpaid Prices

Antrol Ready Filled Set, containing four	
Filled Feeders, weight 1 lb.	..... 40c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, 4 oz. bottle	..... .20c
Antrol Syrup for refilling, Gallon	..... \$2.75

SAFE TO USE AROUND CHILDREN AND PETS

Can Be Used Inside or Outside the House

Chigger Chaser

FOR DUSTING ON THE BODY

Keep a
Can in
Your
Car



Keep a
Can in
the
Bathroom

Enables you to keep chiggers off your person, regardless of how many chiggers may be in your territory. It is no longer necessary or pardonable for people to scratch chigger bites. Chiggers don't even make good conversation any more because they are needless. CHIGGER CHASER is an absolutely harmless powder to the most sensitive skin, yet it positively keeps chiggers off. Dust thoroughly.

Comes in Sifter top cans, postpaid to you.

1½ oz. 25c
4 oz. 50c

EVERY CHIGGER ON YOU IS THERE WITH YOUR CONSENT!



Chigger Choke

Rids your lawn of Chiggers (Red Bugs) easily!

There is no longer any need or excuse for enduring these pests. One application of CHIGGER CHOKE, according to instructions on the package, will free your lawns for a season. If you and your neighbors will free your lawns one year, reinfestation can be avoided for many years.

The NEW DUSTER BAG makes application easy. Just attach bag to your lawn mower, or attach ropes to bag and drag over area to be dechiggedered.

The new bag contains 7 pounds of Chigger Choke Powder, which will dust the average City Yard 50x150 feet. Shipping weight, 8 lbs.

F.O.B. Dallas, only \$1.10

A New Weatherproof METAL PLANT MARKER



"IT WEARS A CAP"

As beautiful as your flowers and we highly recommend this to our trade. Made of durable metal; baked enamel, green finish. Write on top of stake and slip on plastic window cap. You have an enduring marker, with no fade-out of your writing. Stake is 7" tall, writing surface 1 1/8" x 2 1/2". Shipped Prepaid. Each 10c; 12 markers \$1.00; 25 markers, \$2.00; 50 markers \$3.75; 100 markers \$7.00.

Magnolia Flea-Kill

POSITIVELY EXTERMINATES FLEAS

In houses, garages, kennels, stables, barns, poultry houses or wherever they may be found other than on animals. It is guaranteed to exterminate them when used according to instruction. It is not water soluble and retains its full strength in drenching rains.

Magnolia Flea-Kill is harmless externally to animals or poultry when applied to breeding places as instructed but should not be applied directly to their skins.

Magnolia Flea-Kill comes mixed ready for immediate use, and is economical to use for complete extermination. Coverage and delivered costs as follows:

Amount—Coverage	Delivered Cost
4 lbs.—100 sq. ft. (10x10 feet)	\$1.10
12 lbs.—300 sq. ft. (10x30 feet)	2.20
24 lbs.—600 sq. ft. (20x30 feet)	3.25

Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners

Aluminum Sulphate
Copper Sulphate (Blue Stone)

Copperas (Sulphate of Iron)

Zinc Sulphate

Sheep Fertilizer

Blood Meal

Bone Meal, Raw

Acid Phosphate, 18%

Muriate of Potash, 50%

Nitrate of Soda, 16%

Sulphate of Ammonia, 20%

pH-7 6-8-4

Red Steer 4-12-4

1 Lb.	3 Lbs.	99 Lbs.	Per Pound
			25 Lbs. to 100 Lbs.
\$.10	\$.20	\$.05 1/2	\$ 4.75
.25	.75	.30	20.00
.10	.20	.05 1/2	4.75
.25	.60	.18	16.00
.05	.15	.03	2.25
.10	.27	.08	7.50
.10	.20	.05	4.00
.05	.15	.03	2.25
.07	.20	.05	4.50
.05	.15	.04 1/2	4.00
.05	.15	.04 1/2	3.95
.05	.15	.04	3.10
.05	.15	.03 1/2	2.75

F.O.B. Dallas

is a poisoned grain. Its odor attracts rats. They eat it greedily, soon begin to feel suffocated, and run toward fresh air until they drop, without realizing what is poisoning them. Rat Scent is harmless to chickens. Dogs and cats are not attracted to it because it is a whole grain.

7 oz. Box, Postpaid	..... 35c
13 oz. Box, Postpaid	..... 50c

RAT-SCENT



MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS • GARDEN BOOKS

Cyanogas Kills Rodent and Insect Pests

WHY PUT UP WITH THESE—

Rats—Ants—Ground Squirrels—Woodchucks—Moles—Gophers—Field Mice—Prairie Dogs—Wasps—Yellow Jackets—Hornets

USE CYANOGENS— ONE WHIFF KILLS THEM

Not a bait—Cyanogas is a gas producing powder that kills pests right in their burrows or nests, in feed rooms, corn cribs, granaries, under floors, in lumber piles, etc.

It's the Gas that Kills 'em!

CYANOGENS ANT KILLER

It's the sure way. Kills the queen, wipes out the entire ant colony. Packed in spouted can especially for treating ant nests.

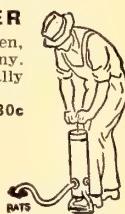
4 ounces, Postpaid 30c

CYANOGENS A DUST

For use in pump dusters to pump into burrows, nests under floors, into wood piles, stacks of feed or seed, etc., to kill all kinds of pests.

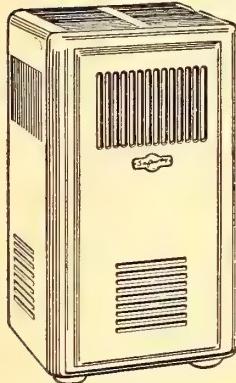
Postpaid prices

½ lb. \$.45	5 lbs. \$ 3.00
1 lb. .... .75	25 lbs. 10.00
100 lbs .. \$25.00	



Safeway Silent Oil Burning Heaters

GIVE ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE



Console Model

This is a super-value heater, and is available in types to fit into homes, stores, filling stations, or anywhere good heating is wanted at an economical price.

Here's what one Texas user says:

Dear Sirs:
We are surely satisfied and pleased with our oil heater (Safeway Senior) purchased from you. It heats two large rooms evenly, and we think at a minimum cost. It will run on a gallon a day if the weather is not too severe. As our kerosene just costs 6¢ a gallon, we are heating much more cheaply than the city gas.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) D. V. McCullough.

SPECIFICATIONS

All Safeways are baffled to pocket heat and prevent undue loss. Automatic draft adjuster and high quality metering pin type control valve are standard equipment. Burner operates without objectionable noise, and develops a golden intensely hot flame. Cannot overflow because it has "Barometric" feed. The products of combustion exhaust up the smoke pipe, a Safeway does not make the room smelly.

WIDE BURNING RANGE

Safeway Burners will handle from 8 to 12 gallons of Kerosene or Distillate in 24 hours, or they may be throttled down to burn only 4 quarts in 24 hours.

Cabinet models have massive inner units that literally fill the cabinets. Cabinets are finished in gleaming brown enamel.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE

Prices F.O.B. Dallas

A9-13—**Safeway Senior**, Heats 4000 cu.ft. 18" diameter, 37 in. high, 4 gal. tank, weight 44 lbs. \$16.95

A1-10—**Safeway Junior**, Heats 2700 cu.ft. 12" diameter, 31 1/4" high, 3 gal. tank, weight 35 lbs. \$13.95

Safeway Cabinet—A9-1—Heats 5500 cu.ft. 20"x26", 36" high, 5 gal. tank, weight 90 lbs. \$29.50

Safeway Cabinet—A9-2—Heats 8300 cu.ft., 25 1/2"x30 1/2", 41" high, 5 gal. tank, weight 120 lbs. \$42.50



Safeway Senior

BOOKS—For the Gardener

Order your garden reference books from us, along with your seed and supply orders.



GARDEN FLOWERS IN COLOR, by G. A. Stevens. A best seller showing all important garden flowers in accurate colored photographs, with descriptions and cultural notes. 320 pages. Price \$1.98

HOW TO GROW ROSES, by J. H. McFarland and Robert Pyle. A new edition of this well known and practical book. 72 illustrations. 180 pages. Price \$1.00

ANNUALS FOR YOUR GARDEN by Daniel J. Foley: 97 pages. 32 full-color plates. Price

All Prices Postpaid



PLANTS IN THE HOME, by Frank K. Balthus. Lists of plants for window gardens, bulb, fern and foliage arrangements. Illustrated: 172 pages. Price ... \$2.50

THE PRUNING MANUAL, by L. H. Bailey. 381 illustrations; 400 pages. Price \$3.00

HOME GARDEN HANDBOOKS, by F. F. Rockwell. Pocket-size book with from 30 to 70 illustrations; about 90 pages each: GLADIOLUS—DAHLIAS—IRISES. cloth binding: Price, each \$1.25

ASK FOR ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIONS AND PRICES.



AVAILABLE 4 WAYS—3 SIZES

1st As a "Plain" Mill—best if you grind mostly grain.

2nd Equipped with crusher feeder—"Tops" if you grind lots of ear corn.

3rd Combination Mill (with cutting head and plain feed table.) The "All-round" mill for grain, roughage and ear corn, ensilage cutting.

4th Combination Mill and Silo Filler—grinds any kind of feed—grain and roughage together, if desired. Fills the silo.

Ask for Special Gehl Catalog

CLIPPER GRAIN and SEED CLEANERS

6 OUTSTANDING CLIPPER FEATURES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vertical Air Blast | 4. Lifetime Construction |
| 2. Three Speed Fan | 5. Big Capacity |
| 3. Three Cleaning Operations | 6. 12 Screens Furnished |

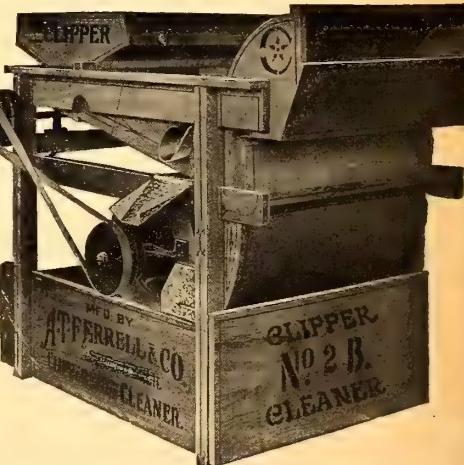
Model 2B (Without Power or Bagging Elevator) Carried in Dallas—Other Numbers Factory Delivery.

Model 1B—For Hand Operation, capacity 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Weight 185 lbs. \$46.00 F.O.B. Factory.

Model 2B—For Power Driven Continuous Duty, capacity 15 to 25 bushels per hour. Requires ¼ H.P. Motor.

F.O.B.
Dallas

2B Cleaner only	.....	\$58.50
2B Cleaner with 110 volt, 60 cyl. Motor	.....	\$69.50
2B Cleaner with Bagging Elevator (No Motor)	.....	\$84.50
2B Cleaner with Bagging Elevator and 1/3 H.P. 110 volt, 60 cyl. Motor mounted,	\$100.50



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ORDERING INFORMATION

Remittances: Should be made in the form of Post Office or Express Money Orders, Cashier's or Certified checks. Money or postage stamps are sent at your risk, and should be sent by registered mail. We cannot assume responsibility, if money or postage stamps are lost.

C. O. D. A deposit of 25% of the amount of the order, before we make shipments is required on all shipments requested to be sent C. O. D. This amount is

returned to you if the order is not accepted. No plants or perishable goods shipped C.O.D. Full remittance must accompany such orders.

Transportation Charges: On all items marked "Postpaid" or "Prepaid," postage or transportation charges to be paid by you. If wanted by mail, add postage to your remittance, otherwise shipment is made by express or freight, whichever costs least. On small orders, where postage is not included, some item

on the order will not be shipped to cover cost of postage on items shipped.

No responsible seedsman gives any warranty. Crops are dependent on many things besides good seeds. We have no control as to how you plant, fertilize, cultivate, and other important things governing the success of a crop. Therefore, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to productiveness or any other matter of seeds, bulbs or plants and will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

EASY WAY TO FIGURE POSTAGE

pound to the rate. Packages up to 8 ounces in weight are carried at the rate of 1½ cents for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance. For rates on packages over 8 ounces, see table below.

Within zones 1, 2 and 3, packages up to

70 pounds in weight are carried. The weight limit for all other zones is 50 pounds.

Explosives, Inflammable Articles, Poisons and Articles measuring more than 84 inches, length and girth combined, cannot be shipped parcel post, according to postal regulations.

PARCEL POST RATES

For weights up to 8 oz. 1½¢ for each 2 oz. regardless of distance.	ZONE 1 and 2 (Not over 150 miles from us.)	ZONE 3 (151 to 300 miles from us.)	ZONE 4 (301 to 600 miles from us.)	ZONE 5 (601 to 1000 miles from us.)	ZONE 6 (1001 to 1400 miles from us.)	ZONE 7 (1401 to 1800 miles from us.)	ZONE 8 (1801 mls and over from us.)
For weights over 8 oz. up to 1 pound the postage is	8 Cents	9 Cents	10 Cents	11 Cents	12 Cents	14 Cents	15 Cents
For each additional pound or fraction of a pound add	1.1 Cents	2 Cents	4 Cents	6 Cents	7 Cents	9 Cents	11 Cents

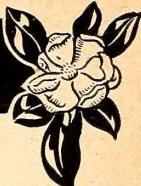
EXAMPLE—Your shipment weighs 8 pounds 5 ounces. Figure postage on 9 pounds. In the first or second zone from us, your first

pound costs 8¢ and the 8 additional pounds cost 1.1¢ each, or a total of 17 cents. If you live in the third one, send 9 cents for the first

pound and 2 cents each for additional pounds or 25 cents, etc.



MAGNOLIA SEEDS



• VEGETABLE SEED PLANTING GUIDE •

For Constant Fresh Vegetables

Plant a Few Rows Each Week

Name of Vegetable	Seed Required to Plant 100 feet of row	Distance Between Rows	Plants Apart In Row	Depth To Plant	TIME TO PLANT
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	65.....	7,790.....	4 ft.....	18 in.....	6 to 8 in..... Jan. to Mar.
BEANS, Bush Snap and Lima.....	1 lb.....	38 to 50 lbs.....	2 to 3 ft.....	1 in.....	Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
BEANS, Pole and Lima.....	½ lb.....	15 to 20 lbs.....	3 to 4 ft.....	1 in.....	Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
BEETS.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	18 to 24 in.....	2 in.....	Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
BROCCOLI.....	¼ oz.....	¼ lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	1 ½ in.....	Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	¼ oz.....	¼ lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	1 ½ in.....	Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE.....	¼ oz.....	4 to 6 oz.....	2 to 3 ft.....	1 ½ in.....	Oct. to Mar.; June to Aug.
CABBAGE PLANTS.....	50 to 100.....	10,000 to 20,000.....	2 ft.....	12 to 24 in.....	Mar. to May; July to Sept.
CANTALOUPES.....	½ oz.....	2 to 3 lbs.....	3 to 5 ft.....	Hills 4-6 ft.....	Mar. to July
CARROT.....	1 oz.....	2 to 3 lbs.....	15 to 24 in.....	1 in.....	Feb. to May; Aug. to Oct.
CAULIFLOWER.....	¼ oz.....	¼ lb.....	2 to 3 ft.....	1 ½ in.....	Jan. to April; Aug. and Sept.
CELERY.....	¼ oz.....	¼ lb.....	2 to 4 ft.....	4 to 8 in.....	Aug. to Oct.; Feb. and Mar.
COLLARDS.....	½ oz.....	5 oz.....	24 to 30 in.....	12 to 18 in.....	Sept. to May
CORN, Sweet and Sugar.....	1 lb.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	3 ft.....	12 to 18 in.....	Feb. to April; July and Aug.
CORN, Pop.....	½ lb.....	6 to 8 lbs.....	3 ft.....	1 ft.....	Mar. to May
CUCUMBERS.....	½ oz.....	4 lbs.....	3 to 5 ft.....	1 in.....	Mar. to May; Aug. and Sept.
EGGPLANT.....	¼ oz.....	5 to 6 oz.....	2 to 3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	Jan. to April
EGGPLANT PLANTS.....	50-65.....	9,680 to 10,890.....	2 to 3 ft.....	3 in.....	Feb. to May
ENDIVE.....	1 oz.....	2 lbs.....	18 to 24 in.....	8 to 12 in.....	April to June; Sept. to Nov.
HORSERADISH ROOTS.....	100 to 200.....	21,780 to 43,560.....	2 ft.....	6 to 12 in.....	Feb. and Mar.
KALE or BORECOLE.....	1 oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	24 to 36 in.....	18 in.....	Sept. to Mar.
KOHL RABI.....	½ oz.....	4 lbs.....	18 in.....	5 to 6 in.....	Sept. to Mar.
LETTUCE.....	1 oz.....	2 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	4 to 8 in.....	Sept. to Mar.
MUSTARD.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	6 to 12 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
OKRA.....	2 oz.....	8 to 10 lbs.....	3 ft.....	18 to 24 in.....	Mar. to June
ONION.....	1 oz.....	4 to 6 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	3 to 4 in.....	Aug. to Oct.; Jan. to April
ONION PLANTS.....	300.....	35,000.....	3 ft.....	4 in.....	Jan. to May
ONION SETS.....	3 lbs.....	8 bu.....	18 in.....	2 in.....	Jan. to May; Aug. to Nov.
PARSLEY.....	1 oz.....	4 to 5 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	Feb. to May; Sept. to Nov.
PARSNIPS.....	½ oz.....	3 lbs.....	18 in.....	3 to 4 in.....	Feb. and Mar.; Sept.
PEAS.....	2 lbs.....	70 to 150 lbs.....	2 to 3 ft.....	2 in.....	Jan. to April; Aug. to Oct.
PEPPER.....	¼ oz.....	1 to 1 ½ lbs.....	18 to 30 in.....	15 to 18 in.....	Jan. to April
PEPPER PLANTS.....	65 to 80.....	13,000 to 19,000.....	18 to 30 in.....	3 in.....	Mar. to June
POTATOES, Irish.....	½ pk.....	8 bu.....	3 ft.....	15 in.....	Feb. to April; July and Aug.
POTATOES, Sweet, Plants.....	50.....	7,260.....	3 ft.....	2 ft.....	April to July
PUMPKIN.....	½ oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	8 ft.....	5 ft.....	Mar. to June
RADISH.....	1 oz.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	12 to 18 in.....	1 to 2 in.....	Aug. to May
RHUBARB or PIE PLANT ROOTS.....	40.....	6,500.....	2 ½ ft.....	2 ½ ft.....	Jan. to Mar.
RUTABAGA.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	1 to 2 ft.....	3 to 4 in.....	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
SALSIFY.....	1 oz.....	6 to 8 lbs.....	18 in.....	2 to 3 in.....	Feb. to May
SPINACH.....	2 oz.....	10 to 12 lbs.....	14 to 18 in.....	3 to 6 in.....	Feb. to April; Aug. to Nov.
SWISS CHARD.....	1 oz.....	6 lbs.....	1 ft.....	3 in.....	Feb. to May; Sept. and Oct.
SQUASH.....	1 oz.....	3 to 4 lbs.....	3 to 4 ft.....	3 to 4 ft.....	Mar. to Sept.
TOMATO.....	⅛ oz.....	2 oz.....	4 ft.....	3 ft.....	Dec. to Mar.; Aug. to Sept.
TOMATO PLANTS.....	35.....	3,630.....	4 ft.....	3 ft.....	Mar. to May
TURNIPS.....	1 oz.....	2 to 4 lbs.....	1 to 2 ft.....	3 to 4 in.....	Feb. to May; July to Nov.
WATERMELON.....	1 oz.....	1 to 2 lbs.....	6 ft.....	6 to 8 ft.....	Mar. to May

• FIELD SEED PLANTING CALENDAR •

SEED	Time to Plant	Seeds Per Acre	Wt. Per Bushel
ALFALFA.....	September-November, February-April.....	18 to 20 pounds.....	60 pounds
BARLEY, Winter-Spring.....	September-November, January-March.....	1 ½ to 2 bushels.....	48 pounds
BEANS, Mammoth Soy.....	April to July.....	15 to 30 pounds.....	60 pounds
BEANS, Small Soy.....	April to July.....	6 to 15 pounds.....	60 pounds
BEANS, Velvet.....	March to June.....	15 to 30 pounds.....	60 pounds
BROOM CORN.....	February to June.....	3 to 8 pounds.....	46 pounds
BUCKWHEAT.....	March to May, August.....	48 pounds.....	48 pounds
CANE, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	2 to 3 bushels.....	50 pounds
CLOVER, Sweet, Medic, Hubbard and Melilotus.....	February-April, September-October.....	15 to 20 pounds.....	60 pounds
CLOVER, Bur, Unhulled.....	July to November.....	30 to 50 pounds.....	10 pounds
CLOVER, White Dutch and Hop.....	February-April, September-October.....	3 to 6 pounds.....	60 pounds
CORN, Field.....	March to July.....	7 to 8 pounds.....	56 pounds
COTTON SEED.....	March to May.....	½ to 1 bushel.....	32 pounds
DARSO, Row.....	March to August.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
EGYPTIAN WHEAT (Shallu).....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
FETERITA.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
GRASS, Bermuda.....	February to April, August to October.....	8 to 10 pounds.....	40 pounds
GRASS, Rye.....	August-April.....	28 to 30 pounds.....	40 pounds
GRASS, Sudan, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	20 to 25 pounds.....	40 pounds
SUDAN, Row.....	March to July.....	5 to 7 pounds.....	40 pounds
HEGARI, Row.....	March to August.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
KAFIR, Row.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
MANGELS.....	March to May; August, September.....	6 pounds.....	50 pounds
MILO, Row.....	March to June.....	4 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
MILLET.....	April to August.....	50 pounds.....	50 pounds
OATS.....	January-February, September-November.....	3 bushels.....	32 pounds
PEANUTS, Spanish.....	March to June.....	30 to 40 pounds.....	30 pounds
PEANUTS, Tennessee Red.....	March to June.....	1 ½ bushels.....	22 pounds
PEAS, Stock.....	May to October.....	30 to 90 pounds.....	60 pounds
RAPE.....	January-May, August-November.....	6 to 8 pounds.....	50 pounds
RYE.....	September to November, January-February.....	1 ½ bushels.....	56 pounds
SORGHUM, Broadcast.....	March to July.....	2 to 3 bushels.....	50 pounds
SUNFLOWER.....	March to July.....	5 to 10 pounds.....	30 pounds
VETCH.....	February-May, August-November.....	20 to 25 pounds.....	60 pounds
WHEAT.....	September to November, January-February.....	60 to 75 pounds.....	60 pounds

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances	
Dis. Apart	No. Plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720
12 x 3 in.....	174,240
12x12 in.....	43,560
16 x 1 in.....	392,040
18 x 1 in.....	348,480
18 x 3 in.....	116,160
18x12 in.....	29,040
18x18 in.....	19,360
20 x 1 in.....	313,635
24 x 1 in.....	261,360
24x18 in.....	15,520
24x24 in.....	10,890
30 x 1 in.....	209,088
30x12 in.....	17,424
30x20 in.....	10,454
30x24 in.....	8,712
36 x 3 in.....	58,080
36x12 in.....	14,520
36x18 in.....	9,680
36x36 in.....	4,840
42x12 in.....	12,446
42x24 in.....	6,223
42x36 in.....	4,148
48x12 in.....	10,890
48x18 in.....	7,790
48x24 in.....	5,445

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances	
Dis. between row	Feet of row
18 in.....	29,010
24 in.....	21,758
30 in.....	17,427
36 in.....	14,526
42 in.....	12,439
48 in.....	10,853

TEXAS PRINTING HOUSE, INC., DALLAS



MAGNOLIA SEEDS



• FLOWER SEED PLANTING GUIDE •

Success in Growing Flowers Depends on Planning • Preparation • Cultivation

Seed	Type of Plant	Sun or Shade	Where to Plant	When to Plant	Average Height	Special Use
Ageratum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Edgings
Alyssum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Basket, Boxes	Spring	6 inches	Rock Garden, Fragrance
Amaranthus	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	3 feet	Foliage Plant
Anchusa	Perennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Asters	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Bachelor Button	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Balsam	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	18 inches	Mass Beds
Blue Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Shade	Mass Beds	Spring	2½ feet	Cut Flowers
Calendula	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers
Calliopsis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Candytuft	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	1 foot	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Canterbury Bells	Hardy Biennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall	2 feet	Mass Beds
Cardinal Climber	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Carnation	Half-Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Castor Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	4 feet	Foliage Plant
Chinese Woolflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Chrysanthemum	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Clarkia	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	1 to 2½ feet	Foliage Plant
Cockscomb	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders, Backgrds	Spring	12 inches	Early Flowers
Coleus	Tender Annual	Semi-Shade	Border, Basket, Boxes	Fall	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Columbine	Hardy Perennial	Semi-Shade	Beds	Fall, Spring	2½ feet	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Coreopsis	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background, Borders	Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Corn Flower	Hardy Annual	Either	Mass Beds	Spring	4 feet	Vine
Cosmos	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers
Cypress	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Dahlia	Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Daisy, Shasta	Hardy Perennial	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	15-20 in.	Cut Flowers
Daisy, African and Painted	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Backgrounds	Fall, Spring	4 feet	Cut Flowers
Delphinium	Hardy Perennial	Either	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Border Plant
Eschscholtzia (See Poppy)	Half-Hardy Perennial	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage Plant
Forget-me-not	Hardy Annual	Sun	Mass Beds	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Four O'clock	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Boxes, Baskets	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Gaillardia	Tender Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Dried Flowers
Geranium	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2½ feet	Cut Flowers
Globe Amaranth	Hardy Annual	Semi-Shade	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Godecia	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Gourds	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	4 feet	Background and Foliage
Gypsophila	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Fall, Spring	5 feet	Hedge
Hibiscus	Hardy Perennial	Sun	Background	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Hollyhock	Hardy Perennial	Either	Beds, Borders	Spring	Vine	Vine
Jack Beans	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Mass Beds
Kudzu Vine	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	3-3½ feet	Cut Flowers
Lantana	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	2-3 feet	Cut Flowers
Larkspur	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2½ feet	Cut Flowers
Marigold	Hardy Annual	Sun	Background	Spring	1-1½ ft.	Cut Flowers, Mass Beds
Mexican Fire Bush	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Mignonette	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine
Moonflower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	10 to 15 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Morning Glory	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edgings, Boxes, Baskets	Spring	1½ ft.	Cut Flowers
Nasturtium	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	8 inches	Foliage and Bedding
Nigella	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Boxes, Baskets	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Pansy	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Mass Beds	Spring	1-1½ ft.	Cut Flowers, Mass Beds
Periwinkle	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Boxes, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Petunia	Hardy Annual	Either	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Phlox	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Phlox	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Cut Flowers
Pinks	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Edgings, Beds	Fall, Spring	12 inches	Early Flowers
Poppy	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Backgrounds	Spring	1 to 3 ft.	Borders and Rock Gardens
Portulaca	Hardy Annual	Sun	Edging, Mass Beds	Spring	6 inches	Cut Flowers
Pyrethrum	Perennial	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen Anne's Lace Flower	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Queen's Wreath (Seed or Root)	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Fall, Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers
Salpiglossis	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2½ feet	Cut Flowers
Salvia	Tender Perennial	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Scabiosa	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2½-3 ft.	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Scarlet Runner Beans	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	Vine	Vine, Fragrance
Snapdragon	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Borders	Fall, Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Statice	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds	Spring	2 feet	Cut Flowers
Stocks	Hardy Annual	Either	Beds, Edging, Pots	Spring	12 to 26 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet Pea	Annual or Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	Vine	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Sweet William	Biennial	Semi-Shade	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	18 inches	Cut Flowers, Fragrance
Texas Blue Bonnet	Hardy Annual	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	15 inches	Cut Flowers
Tithonia	Hardy Annual	Either	Background	Spring	7 feet	Cut Flowers
Tritoma	Perennial	Sun	Borders, Beds	Fall, Spring	3 feet	Cut Flowers
Verbena	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	8 inches	Cut Flowers, Edging
Vinca	Perennial	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	2 feet	Foliage, Cut Flowers
Wallflower	Perennial	Shade	Beds, Borders	Fall	20 inches	Cut Flowers
Zinnia	Hardy Annual	Sun	Beds, Borders	Spring	1-3 feet	Cut Flowers

• IMPORTANT TO KNOW — AND DO •

Soil—Practically all plants like rich, sandy loam, but other types of soil will also produce very satisfactory flowers. However, heavy soils need applications of fibrous materials and must be thoroughly broken and cultivated. Peat Moss is especially good for heavy soils. Sandy soils usually need fertilizers.

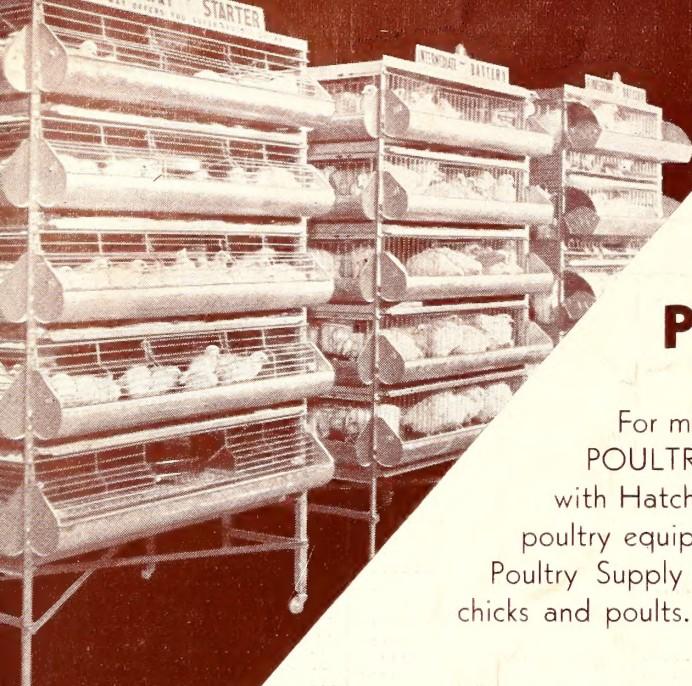
Preparation—One of the most important factors in gardening. Work soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. If soil needs fertilizers, and most soils do, write us, telling us the kind of soil you have and we shall be glad to recommend that best suited to your needs.

Planting—The method of planting is very important or the result may be weak plants which soon die, or fail to produce as desired. Many small seeds can have only the smallest amount of soil above them; larger varieties may

be planted one or more inches below the soil. Be sure, also to plant when heat and moisture conditions are correct. A study of the seed is necessary to determine that. Moisture should be within your control—especially for flowers. To retain moisture after planting, cover the seed immediately with fine, freshly prepared earth press down firmly and smoothly.

Cultivation—Stir the surface soil during the period of growth, since it encourages root development, allows air to enter and by forming a mulch, preserves moisture and kills weeds. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow, it should be shallower, or it might injure the root system.

CULTURE—Our flower seeds are put up in our own lithographed packets, with full cultural directions on the back of each packet. Study these instructions carefully for best results.



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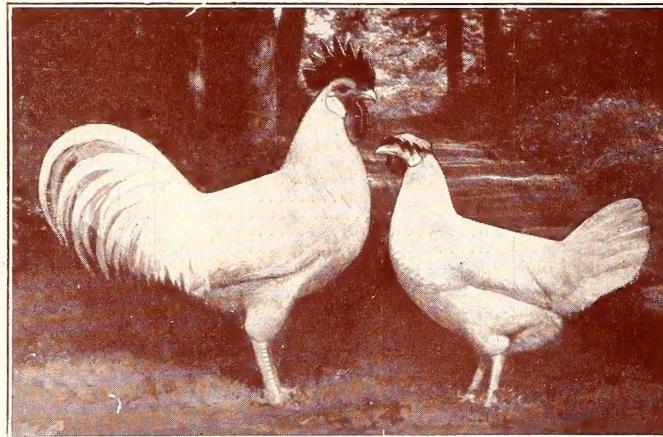
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